

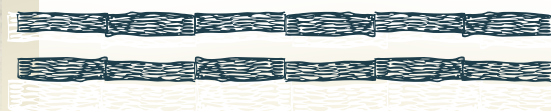


# SNOHOMISH COUNTY **CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN**

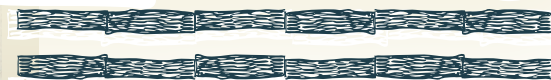


AS RECOMMENDED BY  
SNOHOMISH COUNTY  
EXECUTIVE

**JOHN LOVICK**



# 2016





**2016-2021 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Page</b>
Preface	2
Section I: Introduction and Background	3
Section II: Financing Strategies	4
General Strategies	4
Real Estate Excise	5
Voted Issues	5
Exhibit 1: Future Election Dates and Related Milestones	6
Financing Method	6
Exhibit 2: Description of Revenue Sources	7
Revenue Estimates	8
Section III: CIP Project Summary	9
Capital Definition	9
Exhibit 3: Classification of Projects by Category	9
Exhibit 4: Capital Expenditures by Category & Type	10
Exhibit 5: Capital Expenditures by Revenue Source	10
Exhibit 6: Historical Multi-Year Category Distributions	11
Exhibit 7: Real Estate Tax Project List	12
Exhibit 8: Departmental Capital Improvement Program List	13
Map 1: Major Parks Projects	14
Map 2: Paine Field Projects	15
Map 3: Transportation Improvement Program	16
Map 4: Surface Water Projects	17
Map 5: Solid Waste Capital Projects	18
Exhibit 9: Description of Projects by Classification	19
Section IV: Statement of Assessment on GMA Goal 12	22
Exhibit 10: Global Statement of Assessment	23
Section V: Departmental Capital Improvement Program Detail	24
Public Works	25
Parks & Recreation	31
Technology	61
Debt Service	63
Facilities Management	72
Airport	77
Section VI: Text of Statements of Assessment	81
1. Executive Summary	81
2: Assessment of County Capital Facilities	85
2a. Public Works Roads and Transportation	85
2b. Public Works Surface Water Management	88
2c. Parks and Recreation Facilities	91
3. Assessment of Non-County Capital Facilities	93
Section VII: Minimum Level of Service Reports	110
Section VIII: Hazard Mitigation Planning	115

**PREFACE**

The 2016-2021 Capital Improvement Program (CIP) is a component of the 2015 Capital Facilities Plan. This Snohomish County Executive's Recommended CIP was forwarded to the Council for their adoption on September 30, 2015 in conjunction with the Executive's 2016 Recommended Budget.

The Plan was submitted to the Snohomish County Planning Commission for their review in a public hearing on September 22, 2015.

## **SECTION I: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND**

Snohomish County adopts a Six-Year Capital Improvement Program (CIP) as part of the budget process. The CIP is a component of the Capital Facilities Plan but is a physically separate document that fulfills two separate, but related, responsibilities of the County under state and local law:

1. The Snohomish County Charter requires adoption of a CIP for all county facilities as a part of the budget process. This six-year capital plan includes 2016 budget elements as the first year of the CIP and projected elements for the years that follow.
2. In addition, the state Growth Management Act (GMA) requires adoption of a six-year financing program “that will finance . . . capital facilities within projected funding capacities and clearly identifies sources of public money for such purposes.” RCW 36.70A.070(3)(d).

Pursuant to Snohomish County Code, the County combines the CIP required by the charter and the six-year financing program required by the GMA into one document. SCC 4.26.024. More information about the GMA component of this CIP is included in Section IV.

The CIP document fulfills the County’s financial planning responsibilities under two separate mandates. It includes discussion and analysis of public facilities necessary to support development under the Growth Management Act (GMA facilities) as well as other public facilities and services that are provided by the County but not “necessary to support development” (non-GMA facilities). The CIP distinguishes between GMA and non-GMA facilities, as does the 2015 update of the CFP, because the GMA requires additional analysis to determine whether funding meets existing needs in those services that are necessary for development.

The CIP includes a six-year capital construction and investment program for specific projects. It also includes purchases for public facilities and services owned by the County. The CIP specifies revenues that will finance such capital facilities within projected funding capacities. Part of the function of the CIP is to clearly identify sources of public money for such purposes. The CIP incorporates by reference the annual Transportation Improvement Program and its supporting documents for the surface transportation capital construction program. The CIP also includes a determination, for GMA facilities, consistent with RCW 36.70A.070(3)(e), (6) and RCW 36.70A.020(12)(Goal 12), as to whether probable funding and other measures fall short of meeting existing needs as determined by the adopted minimum level of service standards. If funding and other measures are found to be insufficient to ensure that new development will be served by adequate facilities, the GMA requires the County to take action to ensure that existing identified needs are met. This process is known as “Goal 12 Reassessment” and is discussed in Section IV.

The *2016-2021 Capital Improvement Program* divides the County’s capital projects into three broad categories: 1.) General Governmental; 2.) Transportation; and 3.) Proprietary. General Governmental activities are primarily tax and user fee supported, and are organized by facility type. Several departments are represented in the general governmental category, including Superior Court, District Court, County Clerk, Sheriff, Prosecuting Attorney, Sheriff Corrections Bureau, Medical Examiner, Human Services, Planning, Parks & Recreation, Assessor, Auditor, Finance, Treasurer, and Facilities Management.

The state growth management legislation calls for transportation to be examined as a separate comprehensive plan element (the Transportation Element). The Transportation Element is implemented by the separately adopted 2016-2021 Transportation Improvement Program (TIP). The TIP should be referred to for any details regarding the location and timing for specific projects. Summary information

for transportation projects is also included in this document solely for coordination with other capital facility programming to facilitate a comprehensive look at the county's capital financing needs.

Proprietary activities rely primarily on fees generated from the sale of goods and services for their operations. The proprietary category includes Surface Water and Solid Waste.

The process for developing the county's Capital Improvement Program is integrated with the budget development process. During the budget preparation process, departments submit their requests for capital dollars, including major capital facility project requests. This information is transmitted to the County Finance Department, which updates the database and works with departments to refine figures and develop improved maintenance and operation costs. The County Executive then develops a recommended Capital Improvement Program for presentation to the Council as part of the annual budget.

## **SECTION II: FINANCING STRATEGIES**

Capital funding for general government, transportation and proprietary projects emanates primarily from operating revenues, grants, local improvement districts, latecomer fees, and mitigation fees. General governmental, transportation, and proprietary operations all use such debt financing strategies as bonding and leasing to help fund improvements. At this point the similarities between general governmental and proprietary capital projects end.

In Washington State it is generally easier to fund proprietary capital improvements than general governmental improvements. Should a council decide that it is in the municipalities' best interest to carry out a proprietary improvement; it may unilaterally elect to increase charges for commodities like surface water, solid waste tipping fees, or airport leases.

In the general governmental area however, Washington State Law limits: 1.) The sources municipalities can use to raise funds for capital improvements; 2.) The tax rates that can be charged to raise funds for capital improvements; and 3.) The amount of general obligation debt (capacity) that can be issued to raise funds for capital improvements. Another complicating factor in general governmental capital funding is reliance on voter approved bond issues. This creates uncertainty regarding if, and when, certain improvements will take place.

After reviewing the extensive list of capital requests submitted by departments, and comparing them with anticipated revenues, it is apparent that financing capital needs will be challenging in future years. In response, the *Capital Improvement Program* adopts the following general strategies.

### *General Strategies*

Looking across all department lines, the program calls for:

- 1.) Non-"brick & mortar" solutions be utilized wherever possible;
- 2.) Similar departmental capital needs be combined wherever possible for efficiencies and cost savings;
- 3.) Stretch Real Estate Excise Tax dollars by issuing intermediate term bonds;
- 4.) Existing resources be fully utilized prior to the purchase, or construction of new facilities;
- 5.) Revenue generating activities move to funding capital improvements from receipts, rather than relying on Real Estate Excise Tax or General Fund revenues.

Snohomish County's six-year capital financing plan hinges on specific policies in the areas of Real Estate Excise Taxes, voter approved issues, statutory changes, and funding strategies. These policies are presented below.

*Real Estate Excise*

During 1999 budget deliberations, the Snohomish County Council adopted six Real Estate Excise Tax policies:

- 1.) Total debt service financed by Real Estate Excise Taxes (REET), should amount to no more than 50% of total REET revenues;
- 2.) Up to 75% of the available revenues from either REET I or REET II may be used for debt service, so long as the total used for debt repayment does not exceed 50%;
- 3.) A reserve equal to either \$500,000, or 20% of current year REET I debt service appropriation, whichever is higher, should be established from REET I dollars;
- 4.) Future budgets should include the following allocations: \$500,000 in REET II for surface water management and related endangered species projects; \$500,000 in REET I or II for direct endangered species projects; and \$500,000 in REET I for building repair and remodeling projects;
- 5.) When actual REET revenues exceed budget estimates, excess funds should be appropriated in the next year's budget cycle. The first use of excess funds should be to meet reserve requirements, then consideration should be given to early retirement of outstanding debt;
- 6.) Projects financed with REET funds should be for terms that are:
  - a.) No longer than the usable life of the project, and
  - b.) For shorter terms if the County is close to the 50% debt limit.

The policies listed above represent targets. The lingering effects of the economic downturn starting in 2008 have resulted in all REET I revenues to be focused on existing debt service commitments. Consequently, this CIP and REET plan exceed the targeted policies that are referenced above.

*Voted Issues*

Voter approved issues add a level of uncertainty to funding capital projects. If the voters vote no, the revenue required to fund the project would not be available. The 2016-2021 Capital Improvement Program proposes no voter-approved issues. For information purposes, we have included, as Exhibit 1, possible election dates and the date council approved and Executive signed ordinances are due to the County Auditor during the period 2016-2021 that would be critical if the County sought to put voter approved issues on the ballot.

**EXHIBIT 1: FUTURE ELECTION DATES AND RELATED MILESTONES**

Action	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b><i>February Election:</i></b>						
Ordinance to Auditor	11-Dec-2015	16-Dec-2016	15-Dec-2017	14-Dec-2018	13-Dec-2019	11-Dec-2020
Election Date	9-Feb-2016	14-Feb-2017	13-Feb-2018	12-Feb-2019	11-Feb-2020	9-Feb-2021
<b><i>April Election:</i></b>						
Ordinance to Auditor	26-Feb-2016	24-Feb-2017	23-Feb-2018	22-Feb-2019	28-Feb-2020	26-Feb-2021
Election Date	26-Apr-2016	25-Apr-2017	24-Apr-2018	23-Apr-2019	28-Apr-2020	27-Apr-2021
<b><i>August Election:</i></b>						
Ordinance to Auditor	13-May-2016	12-May-2017	11-May-2018	10-May-2019	8-May-2020	17-May-2021
Election Date	2-Aug-2016	1-Aug-2017	7-Aug-2018	6-Aug-2019	4-Aug-2020	3-Aug-2021
<b><i>November Election:</i></b>						
Ordinance to Auditor	2-Aug-2016	1-Aug-2017	7-Aug-2018	6-Aug-2019	4-Aug-2020	3-Aug-2021
Election Date	8-Nov-2016	7-Nov-2017	6-Nov-2018	5-Nov-2019	3-Nov-2020	2-Nov-2021

## Financing Method

In order to stretch limited capital dollars, as well as minimize bond covenants that may limit County options, this program adopts the following policies:

- 1.) Capital projects will normally be financed for the life of the improvement. The use of debt less than ten years, is encouraged when Real Estate Excise Tax debt service exceeds 50%;
- 2.) Since the County has ample unused debt capacity, future airport, surface water, and other potential revenue bond issues will be considered as general obligation offerings. Solid Waste capital funding would need to be evaluated separately, with input from bond counsel and underwriters of existing offerings.



**EXHIBIT 2: DESCRIPTION OF REVENUE SOURCES**

Below is a description of the various revenue sources used to fund the Capital Improvement Program. The County Council must appropriate all revenue sources before they are used on a capital project.

<b>Method of Funding</b>	<b>Description</b>
REET I & II	Real Estate Excise Taxes (REET) are taxes applied to sale of real estate. In unincorporated areas, the County collects an amount equal to 0.5% of the transaction. The proceeds are divided equally between REET I and REET II. REET I may be used for planning, acquisition, construction, repair or improvement of roads, surface water, parks, law enforcement, fire protection, or County administration projects. REET II may be used for planning, acquisition, construction, repair or improvement of roads, surface water, or parks projects. Projects must be included in the Capital Improvement Program to qualify. The REET I expenditures included in this CIP are totally committed to debt service.
General Fund	General Fund appropriations are funds appropriated by the County Council from the County's General Fund. General Fund revenue supports general government services including most law and justice services. Sources of general fund revenue include property taxes, sale tax, fines, fees, and charges for services and investment earnings.
Special Revenue Funds	Special Revenue Funds, like the General Fund, derive revenue from taxes, charges for services, and other general governmental sources such as state shared revenues. Unlike the General Fund, Special Revenue Fund expenditures are limited by statute or ordinance to specific purposes. The Road Fund, Brightwater Mitigation Fund, and Planning's Community Development Fund are examples of Special Revenue Funds.
Debt Proceeds	In many instances, the County funds a major capital improvement with short term or long-term debt. An example in this CIP is the Campus Redevelopment Infrastructure (CRI). The County will identify a stream of revenue within its budget for paying debt service. Sources of this stream of revenue include the other fund elements referenced within this exhibit. In the instance of the Campus Redevelopment Initiative, the county is funding debt service through appropriations from REET I and the General Fund.
Proprietary Funds	Proprietary Funds include the following funds: Solid Waste, Airport, Surface Water Management, Internal Service Funds, Facilities Management, Fleet Management, and other smaller funds. Each of these proprietary funds has a dedicated source of revenue that may be appropriated by the County Council for capital projects. Sources of proprietary funds include fees, taxes, grants, local improvement district charges, impact fees, investment earnings, and charges for services rendered.

<b>Method of Funding</b> <i>(continued from prior page)</i>	<b>Description</b>
Councilmanic Bond Funds	Councilmanic Bond Funds are proceeds of debt authorized under the authority of the County Council. While limits exist for Councilmanic and Voted Bond funds, the County's level of related bond debt is well below limits in both categories.
Voted Bond Funds	Voted Bond Funds are the proceeds of debt authorized through a public election.
Mitigation Fees	Mitigations Fees are fees charged to new construction projects within the County. The proceeds are used in Roads and Parks proprietary funds to pay for construction and land purchases that respond to impacts from growth within the County.
Other Funds	This designation of funding for CIP projects includes specific funds that are not specifically identified in the CIP because of their size. Revenues from these funds must meet the same tests as other fund sources for revenue adequacy.
Prior Year Appropriations	When capital construction fund amounts are set aside from prior year appropriations, they are being reserved for projects referenced within the CIP. However, since the projects are not complete and portions or all of the related expenditures have not yet been made, the projects still are included in the CIP. The amounts are shown as funding sources in the year that they will be expended.

*Revenue Estimates* Many sources of government revenue are fairly predictable (e.g., property tax). However, some revenue sources (e.g., federal and state grants) are difficult to predict on a case-by-case basis, but can be reasonably predicted in the aggregate. Future year revenues are predicted based upon known commitments and historical trends adjusted for specific economic or other relevant information. The qualitative objective in projecting future revenues available to fund CIP projects is to estimate a reasonable and probable level of future funding.

### **SECTION III: 2016-2021 CIP PROJECT SUMMARY**

This section will present a summary of capital projects contained in the 2016-2021 Capital Improvement Program. It will provide several “looks” at information presented by departments.

*Capital Definition*      The following rules were used in identifying projects other than real property purchase or improvements that are included in the CIP:

- 1.) Individual pieces (and replacement) of equipment with costs of less than \$50,000 are not included;
- 2.) Large automated systems are regarded as single pieces of equipment;
- 3.) Repair or maintenance expenditures are not included unless an expenditure significantly enhances the value of the property;
- 4.) All REET expenditures are included;
- 5.) Where possible, like projects from one department are aggregated into a single CIP project.

Capital projects can be classified in the following categories:

#### **EXHIBIT 3: CLASSIFICATION OF DEPARTMENTAL PROJECTS BY CATEGORY**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Sub-Category</b>	<b>Department/Program</b>
General Governmental	General Services	Facilities Management Information Services Technology Plan Equipment Rental & Replacement
	Parks and Recreation	Parks Department
	Law Enforcement	Corrections Sheriff 800 Megahertz Project
	REET Debt Service	Non-Departmental
Transportation	Ground Transportation	Public Works Roads
Proprietary	Surface Water	PW Surface Water Management
	Solid Waste	PW Solid Waste
	Airport Investments	Airport

On the following pages, five exhibits present various fiscal summaries of the 2016-2021 Capital Improvement Program. Exhibit 4 summarizes improvements by category and type. Exhibit 5 summarizes all projects by revenue source. Exhibit 6 compares multiple years’ investment in infrastructure. Exhibit 7 lists all REET funded projects and is also sorted by the department requesting funding for the project. Exhibit 8 includes projects by County department.

**EXHIBIT 4: Capital Expenditures by Category & Type**

Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
General Government - Facilities	\$ 10,210,000	\$ 19,400,000	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 29,610,000
General Government - Equipment	4,574,983	5,874,365	5,874,489	6,077,152	5,077,928	4,689,805	32,168,722
Parks and Recreation - Land and Facilities	27,482,489	14,813,468	18,975,396	22,524,520	8,556,068	11,362,844	103,714,785
Technology Plan	1,550,773	1,641,198	1,807,814	1,558,618	0	0	6,558,403
Debt Service & Reserves	10,195,967	9,379,365	9,507,865	9,673,385	9,524,695	9,689,890	57,971,167
Transportation - Facilities	32,410,000	31,221,000	35,237,000	41,500,000	40,333,000	36,605,000	217,306,000
Surface Water - Facilities	21,767,974	20,325,606	12,629,985	12,357,210	13,617,250	13,207,250	93,905,275
Solid Waste - Facilities	4,645,000	2,600,000	1,350,000	1,750,000	1,750,000	350,000	12,445,000
Airport - Facilities	15,100,000	5,375,000	13,700,000	3,525,000	4,125,000	3,525,000	45,350,000
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$ 127,937,186</b>	<b>\$ 110,630,002</b>	<b>\$ 99,082,549</b>	<b>\$ 98,965,885</b>	<b>\$ 82,983,941</b>	<b>\$ 79,429,789</b>	<b>\$ 599,029,352</b>

**EXHIBIT 5: Capital Expenditures by Revenue Source**

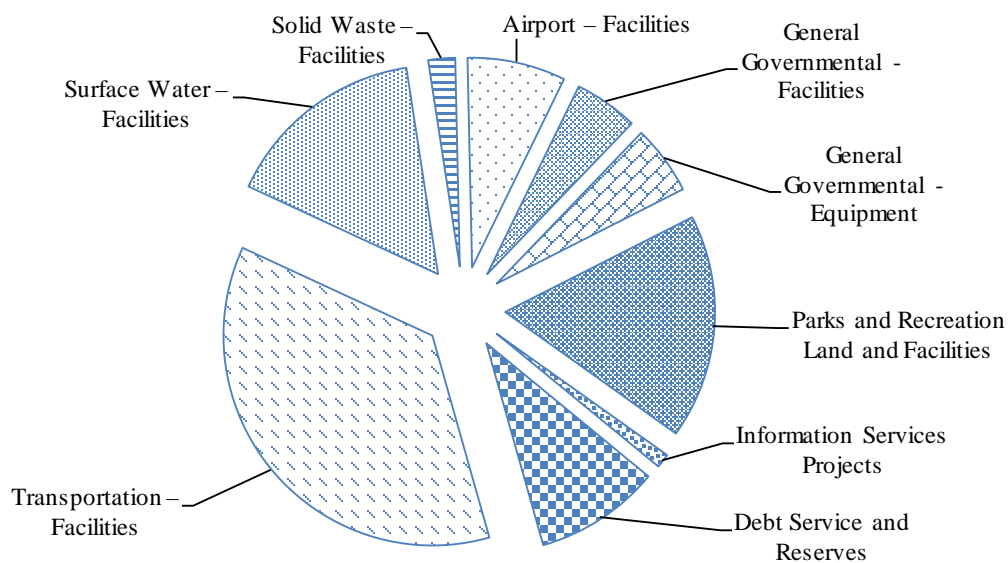
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
Airport Funds	\$ 4,150,000	\$ 2,002,500	\$ 4,265,000	\$ 1,962,500	\$ 2,022,500	\$ 1,962,500	\$ 16,365,000
Bond Proceeds-Other	6,512,285	2,245,837	3,245,837	1,245,837	1,245,837	1,245,837	15,741,470
Brightwater	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000,000
Conservation Tax Fund	127,690	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,127,690
County Road	14,381,515	13,729,400	13,791,400	14,144,400	12,898,400	12,336,400	81,281,515
ER&R Funds	4,574,983	5,874,365	5,874,489	6,077,152	5,077,928	4,689,805	32,168,722
Facility Maintenance Funds	210,000	0	0	0	0	0	210,000
General Fund	36,312	36,000	56,000	215,200	373,000	529,200	1,245,712
Interfund DIS Rates	1,411,000	1,501,000	1,396,000	1,386,000	0	0	5,694,000
Interlocal Agreements	916,438	4,100,000	0	0	350,000	0	5,366,438
Other Funds	39,878	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	89,878
Other Grants	9,762,509	10,024,683	8,136,250	4,233,750	4,620,000	7,425,000	44,202,192
Parks Mitigation	1,885,042	1,489,000	1,813,000	1,829,000	1,853,000	1,748,000	10,617,042
Plats	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	390,000
Prior Year Funds	32,951,954	25,339,637	2,580,465	13,483,868	895,000	1,227,484	76,478,408
PWTFL	0	0	850,000	3,209,000	148,000	125,000	4,332,000
REET I	9,014,905	8,203,365	8,311,865	8,318,185	8,011,695	8,020,690	49,880,705
REET II	8,709,881	8,013,779	8,004,995	8,220,520	7,983,068	7,917,360	48,849,603
Sales & Use Tax	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	0	0	1,400,000
Solid Waste	4,645,000	2,600,000	1,350,000	1,750,000	1,750,000	350,000	12,445,000
SWM/River Funds	7,739,794	7,454,936	13,225,248	9,029,973	8,565,013	8,345,013	54,359,977
Transportation Grant	15,194,000	10,627,500	17,584,000	15,578,500	20,732,500	17,268,500	96,985,000
Transportation Mitigation	4,259,000	5,963,000	7,173,000	6,857,000	5,383,000	5,164,000	34,799,000
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$ 127,937,186</b>	<b>\$ 110,630,002</b>	<b>\$ 99,082,549</b>	<b>\$ 98,965,885</b>	<b>\$ 82,983,941</b>	<b>\$ 79,429,789</b>	<b>\$ 599,029,352</b>

## **EXHIBIT 6: HISTORICAL MULTI-YEAR CATEGORY DISTRIBUTIONS**

Over the past several years, funding sources available to the County and project priorities have changed. The following exhibit shows the County's investment in infrastructure for all projects in this year's Capital Improvement Program (CIP) compared to the four previous CIPs.

While there have been some adjustments in how projects have been classified, the fundamental comparison between years is valid and provides great insight into County investments and resources in the past and present, and gives some insight into the future.

Category	2012-2017 CIP	2013-2018 CIP	2014-2019 CIP	2015-2020 CIP	2016-2021 CIP
General Governmental - Facilities	\$ 6,722,372	\$ 72,050,892	\$ 85,956,556	\$ 173,799,035	\$ 29,610,000
General Governmental - Equipment	26,238,528	31,009,656	45,093,454	46,328,549	32,168,722
Parks and Recreation Land and Facilities	41,705,619	60,687,410	88,063,196	88,696,127	103,714,785
Information Services Projects	7,498,666	5,243,285	5,907,124	10,193,862	6,558,403
Debt Service and Reserves	36,835,440	35,830,635	42,821,266	58,941,809	57,971,167
Transportation – Facilities	181,854,000	192,620,000	201,414,970	214,790,913	217,306,000
Surface Water – Facilities	67,143,069	74,394,416	91,548,145	106,645,624	93,905,275
Solid Waste – Facilities	6,205,000	4,085,000	7,070,000	7,900,000	12,445,000
Airport – Facilities	65,715,000	74,370,000	54,375,000	49,375,000	45,350,000
<b>Total: All Items</b>	<b>\$ 439,917,694</b>	<b>\$ 550,291,294</b>	<b>\$ 622,249,711</b>	<b>\$ 756,670,919</b>	<b>\$ 599,029,352</b>



**2016-2021 Capital Improvement Funds**

**EXHIBIT 7: REAL ESTATE TAX PROJECT LIST**

Below are all projects or debt service funded by Real Estate Excise Tax (REET) that are included in this Capital Improvement Program. Most REET II Community Park projects have been summarized into one line item.

<b>REET I Program/Project</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>Total</b>
Debt P289, 2005A Bond - CRI, gun range (CIP)	\$ 407,483	\$ 406,000	\$ 301,000	\$ 301,000	\$ 419,000	\$ 418,000	\$ 2,252,483
Debt P299, 2005B Bond - Refi (CIP)	201,646	202,000	406,000	406,000	0	0	1,215,646
Debt P319, 2006 Bond - Gun range, lot (CIP)	95,038	96,000	96,000	96,000	96,000	96,000	575,038
Debt P339, 2009B Bond - Animal shelter (CIP)	268,146	270,000	270,000	270,000	270,000	270,000	1,618,146
Debt P359, 2010A Bond-800Mhz, Prks NIPS, CRI (CIP)	3,460,895	2,236,000	2,236,000	2,236,000	2,236,000	2,236,000	14,640,895
Debt P380, 2012A Bond - CRI and Parks refi (CIP)	233,700	235,000	235,000	235,000	235,000	235,000	1,408,700
Debt P389, 2011B Bond - CRI, gun range (CIP)	664,482	673,000	673,000	673,000	645,000	645,000	3,973,482
Debt P399, 2011C Bond - Cathcart (CIP)	1,879,965	2,281,815	2,291,315	2,297,635	2,307,145	2,317,140	13,375,015
Debt P409, 2013 Bond - Courthouse (CIP)	1,803,550	1,803,550	1,803,550	1,803,550	1,803,550	1,803,550	10,821,300
<b>Total REET I:</b>	<b>\$ 9,014,905</b>	<b>\$ 8,203,365</b>	<b>\$ 8,311,865</b>	<b>\$ 8,318,185</b>	<b>\$ 8,011,695</b>	<b>\$ 8,020,690</b>	<b>\$ 49,880,705</b>

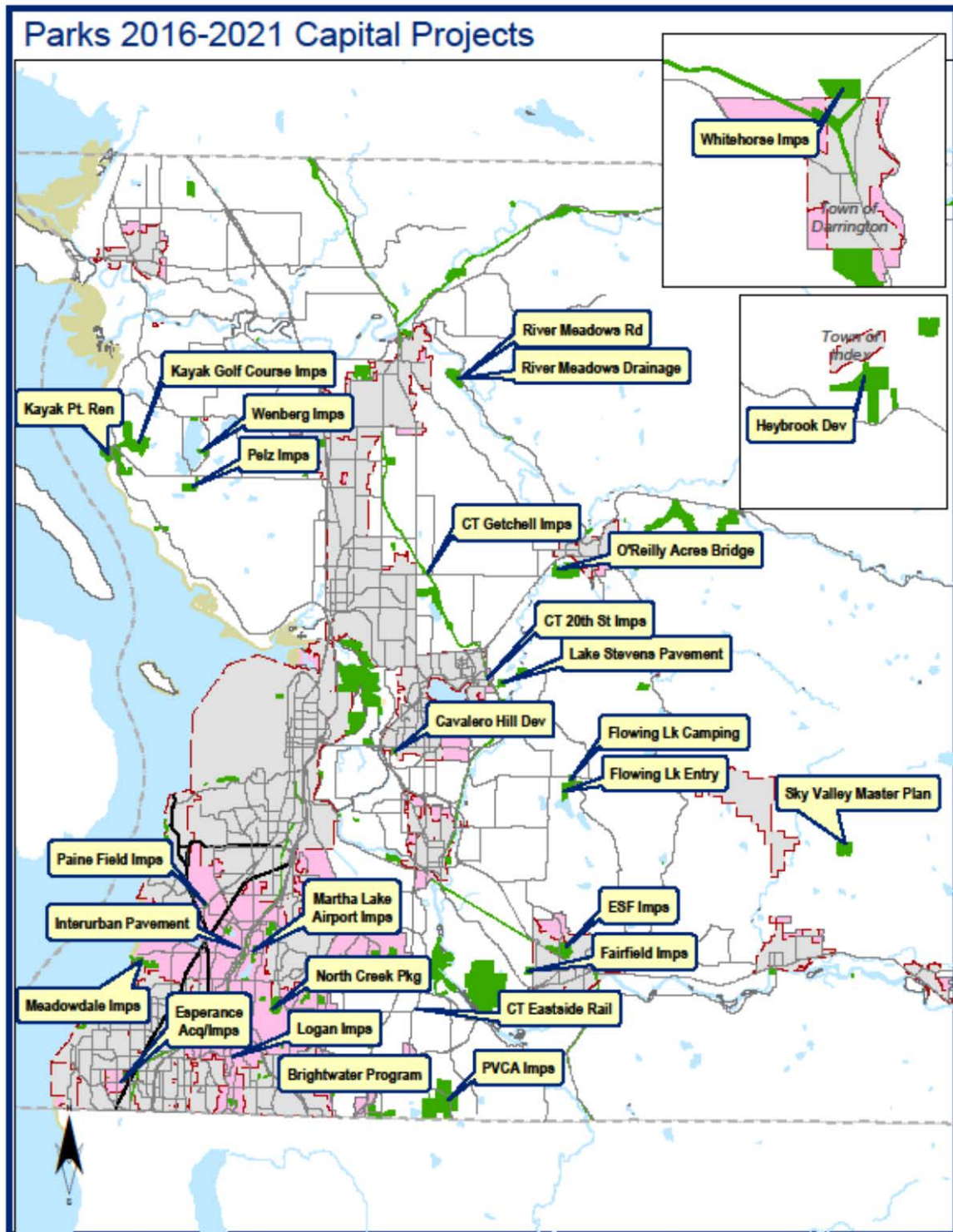
<b>REET II Program/Project</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>Total</b>
415 SWM Capital Improvements	\$ 400,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 2,400,000
102-Road Fund Capital Improvement Program	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	7,200,000
Community Parks - Acquisition/Development/Debt	966,897	1,025,000	0	0	730,000	860,000	3,581,897
Open Space/Preserve Parks - Development	100,000	50,000	0	500,000	0	0	650,000
Regional Parks - Acquisition/Development	1,966,251	1,600,000	1,915,000	1,725,000	1,500,000	1,250,000	9,956,251
Special Use -Development	110,000	110,000	110,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	360,000
Support	2,201,983	2,248,779	2,299,995	2,345,520	2,403,068	2,457,360	13,956,705
Trails - Acquisition/Development	620,000	240,000	940,000	900,000	600,000	600,000	3,900,000
Debt P380, 2012A Bond - CRI and Parks refi (CIP)	144,750	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	844,750
Debt P389, 2011B Bond - CRI, gun range (CIP)	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	6,000,000
<b>Total REET II:</b>	<b>\$ 8,709,881</b>	<b>\$ 8,013,779</b>	<b>\$ 8,004,995</b>	<b>\$ 8,220,520</b>	<b>\$ 7,983,068</b>	<b>\$ 7,917,360</b>	<b>\$ 48,849,603</b>

**EXHIBIT 8: DEPARTMENTAL CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM LIST**

The exhibit below provides a list of all projects that are included in this CIP:

Department / Project	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
<b>Public Works</b>							
Road Capital Construction	\$ 32,410,000	\$ 31,221,000	\$ 35,237,000	\$ 41,500,000	\$ 40,333,000	\$ 36,605,000	\$ 217,306,000
Solid Waste Construction Projects	4,645,000	2,600,000	1,350,000	1,750,000	1,750,000	350,000	12,445,000
SWM Capital Improvement Plan	21,767,974	20,325,606	12,629,985	12,357,210	13,617,250	13,207,250	93,905,275
<b>Subtotal Public Works</b>	<b>\$ 58,822,974</b>	<b>\$ 54,146,606</b>	<b>\$ 49,216,985</b>	<b>\$55,607,210</b>	<b>\$ 55,700,250</b>	<b>\$50,162,250</b>	<b>\$323,656,275</b>
<b>Parks And Recreation</b>							
Community Parks	19,751,651	8,586,060	14,959,401	18,303,000	5,077,000	5,827,211	72,504,323
Conservancy	128,498	50,000	0	500,000	0	0	678,498
Other Park Resources	7,602,340	6,177,408	4,015,995	3,721,520	3,479,068	5,535,633	30,531,964
<b>Subtotal Parks and Recreation</b>	<b>\$ 27,482,489</b>	<b>\$ 14,813,468</b>	<b>\$ 18,975,396</b>	<b>\$22,524,520</b>	<b>\$ 8,556,068</b>	<b>\$11,362,844</b>	<b>\$103,714,785</b>
<b>Information Services</b>							
36 Month Technology Plan	1,550,773	1,641,198	1,807,814	1,558,618	0	0	6,558,403
<b>Subtotal Information Services</b>	<b>\$ 1,550,773</b>	<b>\$ 1,641,198</b>	<b>\$ 1,807,814</b>	<b>\$ 1,558,618</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	<b>\$ 6,558,403</b>
<b>Debt Service and Nondepartmental</b>							
Bond 2005 CRI & Gun Range	407,483	406,000	301,000	301,000	419,000	418,000	2,252,483
Bond 2011 CRI & Gun Range	1,664,482	1,673,000	1,673,000	1,673,000	1,645,000	1,645,000	9,973,482
Bond 800Mhz Parks NIPS CRI Refi	3,460,895	2,236,000	2,236,000	2,236,000	2,236,000	2,236,000	14,640,895
Bond Animal Shelter	268,146	270,000	270,000	270,000	270,000	270,000	1,618,146
Bond Cathcart	1,879,965	2,281,815	2,291,315	2,297,635	2,307,145	2,317,140	13,375,015
Bond Courthouse	1,803,550	1,803,550	1,823,550	1,982,750	2,140,550	2,296,750	11,850,700
Bond CRI Park Refi	378,450	375,000	375,000	375,000	375,000	375,000	2,253,450
Bond Gun Range	131,350	132,000	132,000	132,000	132,000	132,000	791,350
Bond Refi	201,646	202,000	406,000	406,000	0	0	1,215,646
<b>Subtotal Debt Service and Nondepartmental</b>	<b>\$ 10,195,967</b>	<b>\$ 9,379,365</b>	<b>\$ 9,507,865</b>	<b>\$ 9,673,385</b>	<b>\$ 9,524,695</b>	<b>\$ 9,689,890</b>	<b>\$ 57,971,167</b>
<b>Facilities Management</b>							
Admin/Parking	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	50,000
Courthouse	10,000,000	19,400,000	0	0	0	0	29,400,000
Fleet	4,574,983	5,874,365	5,874,489	6,077,152	5,077,928	4,689,805	32,168,722
Public Works/Fleet Bldgs	160,000	0	0	0	0	0	160,000
<b>Subtotal Facilities Management</b>	<b>\$ 14,784,983</b>	<b>\$ 25,274,365</b>	<b>\$ 5,874,489</b>	<b>\$ 6,077,152</b>	<b>\$ 5,077,928</b>	<b>\$ 4,689,805</b>	<b>\$ 61,778,722</b>
<b>Airport</b>							
Airport-Capital Programs	15,100,000	5,375,000	13,700,000	3,525,000	4,125,000	3,525,000	45,350,000
<b>Subtotal Airport</b>	<b>\$ 15,100,000</b>	<b>\$ 5,375,000</b>	<b>\$ 13,700,000</b>	<b>\$ 3,525,000</b>	<b>\$ 4,125,000</b>	<b>\$ 3,525,000</b>	<b>\$ 45,350,000</b>
<b>Grand Total - All Projects</b>	<b>\$ 127,937,186</b>	<b>\$ 110,630,002</b>	<b>\$ 99,082,549</b>	<b>\$98,965,885</b>	<b>\$ 82,983,941</b>	<b>\$79,429,789</b>	<b>\$599,029,352</b>

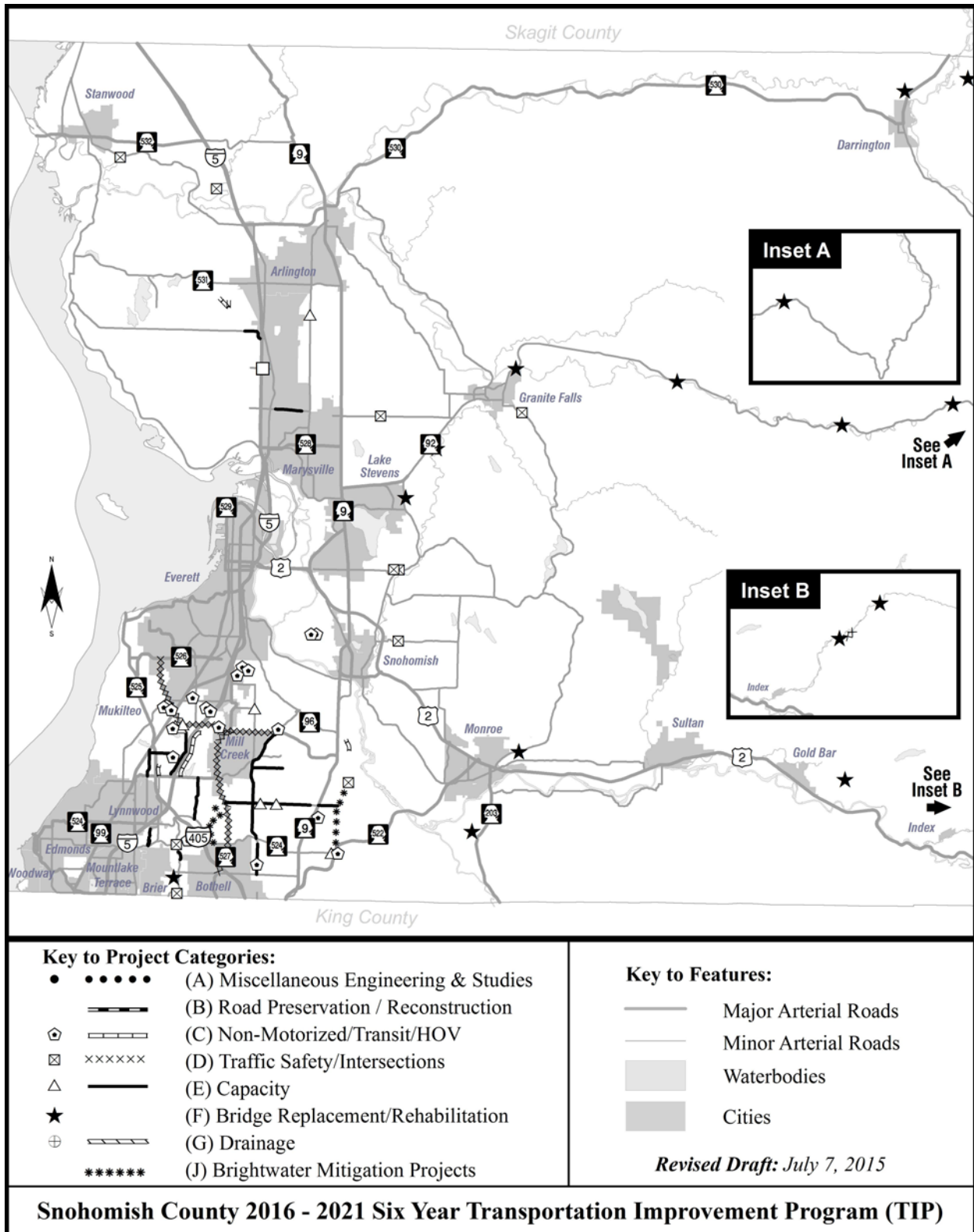
**MAP 1: PARKS YEAR 2016 PROJECTS**



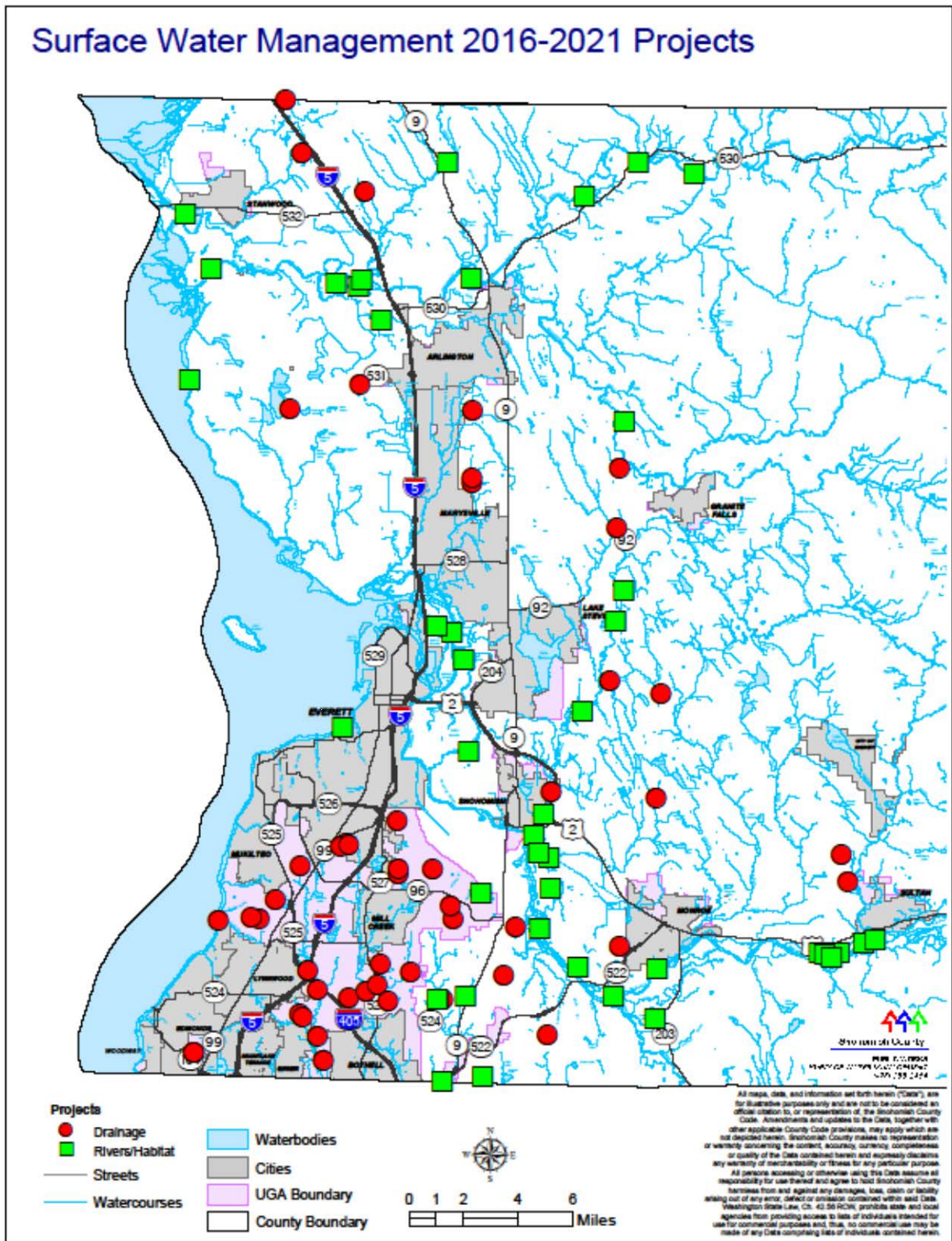




### **MAP 3: TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT 2016 PROGRAM**

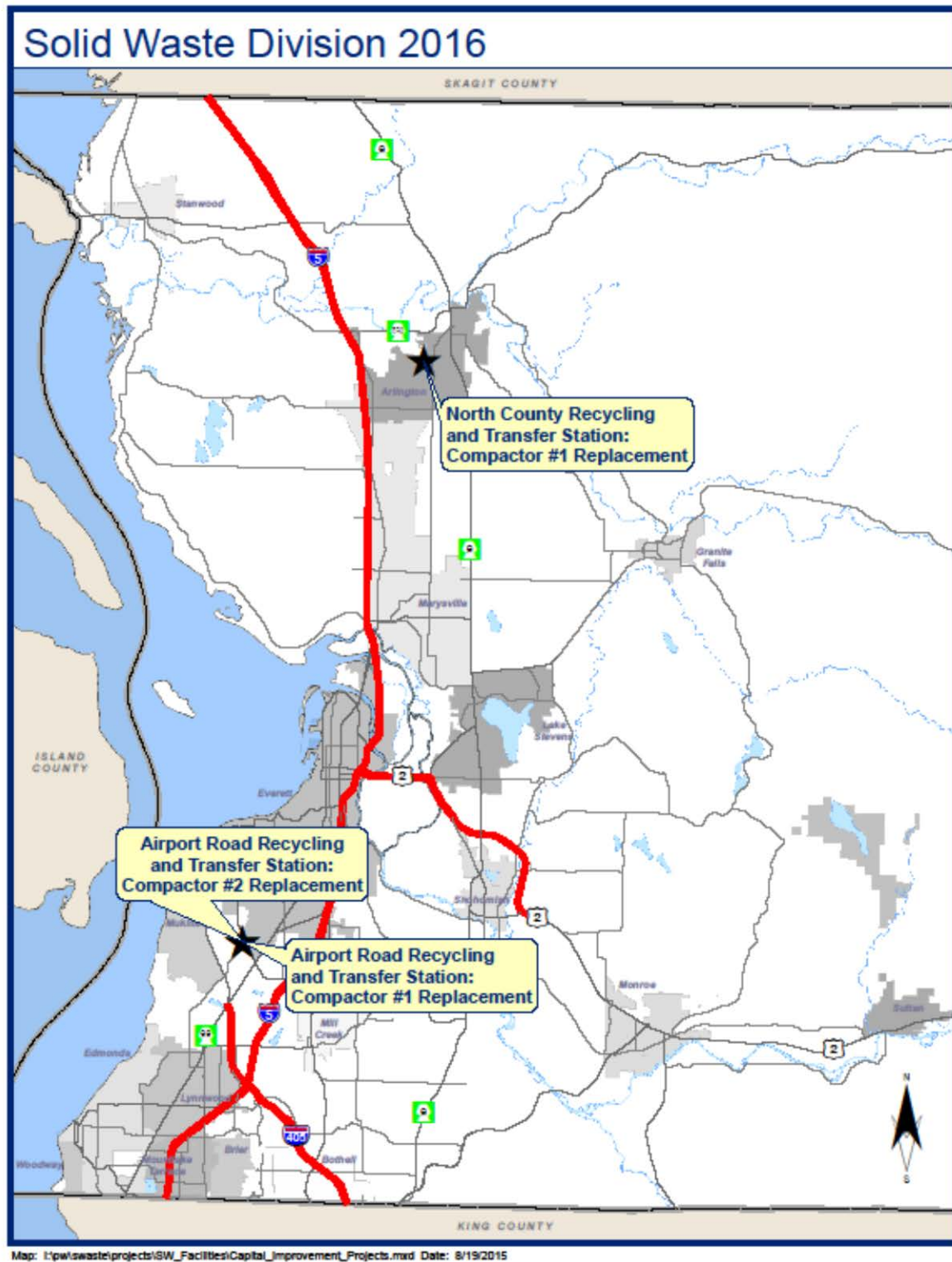


## MAP 4: SURFACE WATER 2016 PROJECTS





**MAP 5: SOLID WASTE YEAR 2016 PROJECTS**



## **EXHIBIT 9: DESCRIPTION OF PROJECTS BY CLASSIFICATION**

The following matrix provides a high level description of projects within this Capital Improvement Program by Sub-Category Classification described earlier in the Program.

<b>Sub-Category</b>	<b>Summary Description of Projects Included in CIP</b>
Parks and Recreation	Parks' CIP projects primarily focus on providing parklands and facilities on two levels. For the greater County, the Parks CIP projects focus on regional trail systems, water access opportunities, and the preservation of significant resource lands. Within urban growth areas, Parks CIP projects feature the acquisition and development of several community parks. The Parks' CIP program also includes maintenance and small project funding for park facilities.
REET Debt Service	Snohomish County allocates Real Estate Excise Tax funds within the Capital Improvement Program to provide debt service for its outstanding Limited Tax General Obligation (LTGO). LTGO bonds have been used to finance a variety of County capital needs, including a correctional facility, parking garage, and administration building; an 800 MHz communications system; a number of County facility remodels; and various County Parks and Surface Water/drainage projects.
Ground Transportation	<p>The Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) includes a wide variety of capital projects that are grouped into several categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A.) <u>Miscellaneous Engineering &amp; Studies</u>: This category funds preliminary project planning, feasibility studies, and specialized reviews associated with initial project development;</li> <li>B.) <u>Overlay &amp; Road Reconstruction</u>: PW uses a Pavement Management System that provides a systematic approach to lengthen roadway life through timely maintenance and preservation. When road reconstruction is warranted, these projects also fall under this category as well as ADA ramp upgrades associated with the Overlay Program;</li> <li>C.) <u>Non-Motorized/Transit/High Occupancy Vehicle</u>: This category funds projects to improve pedestrian and multi-modal connections along major roadways and in growing urban areas. Improvements enhance walking conditions along popular routes between schools, transit stops, and residential and commercial areas. These facilities help to ensure resident safety, reduce vehicle trips, and improve access to public transportation and park and ride opportunities;</li> <li>D.) <u>Traffic Safety/Intersections</u>: These projects provide safety improvements at spot locations and are designed to improve traffic flow and eliminate hazards. Projects include turn lane additions, neighborhood traffic calming devices, traffic signals, guard rail installation, railroad crossing improvements, and road bank stabilization. Flood repair projects are included in this category;</li> <li>E.) <u>Capacity Improvements</u>: Projects in this category are designed to increase vehicle carrying capacity on the County arterial system and provide satisfactory levels-of-service to meet transportation system concurrency requirements;</li> <li>F.) <u>Bridge Replacement and Rehabilitation</u>: This category funds replacement/ rehabilitation of deficient County bridges identified through Federal and State inspections;</li> <li>G.) <u>Drainage</u>: Drainage projects improve/preserve drainage infrastructure on the County road system. These projects lay within the County ROW, are an integral part of the road system and are necessary</li> </ul>

Sub-Category	Summary Description of Projects Included in CIP
	<p>to maintain and preserve system conditions. A component of this category is replacement of culverts under county roads that are currently fish blockages;</p> <p>H.) <u>Brightwater Mitigation</u> projects that have been programmed and scopes defined based on an agreement entered into with King County to compensate for the impacts of the Brightwater Treatment facility.</p>
Airport Investments	<p>Many Airport capital projects are multi-year construction projects and respond to existing or prospective customer needs that preserve and increase the asset and revenue base of the Airport. These include airfield upgrades, new building construction; road construction for improved transportation access to these new developments; and miscellaneous repairs to existing facilities and pavement. Aviation related capital improvements on the Airport may be eligible for 95% funding from the FAA administered Airport Improvement Program. The FAA funds runway and safety improvements, obstruction removal and other capital projects to meet or maintain FAA standards and preserve or enhance capacity.</p> <p>The Airport's 2016 estimated capital projects include correction of runway hotspots, drainage; and road improvements.</p>
Technology Plan	Department of Information Services 36 Month Plan for technology needs.
Surface Water	<p>Surface Water projects are undertaken for the purposes stated in Snohomish County Code Titles 25 and 25A. The projects primarily address local surface water needs (drainage, and flood control) and in so doing, also respond to Federal Endangered Species and Clean Water Acts' mandates to protect habitat and water quality.</p> <p>The 2016 CIP continues to implement projects identified in the 2002 Drainage Needs Report and other similar Master Drainage Plans, as well as Salmon Restoration projects, flood protection projects, and other water quality, habitat, and drainage projects, as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <u>Flooding, Erosion &amp; Habitat Restoration Projects</u> This consolidated program of river and stream capital improvements includes river, sediment, and erosion control projects on large rivers; home elevation grants for structures in the floodplain to reduce river flood costs; analysis, design and construction of projects to restore or improve habitat and water quality in rivers and streams; continued progress on Brightwater projects and acquisitions, and; continued progress on the Smith Island project.</li> <li>2. <u>Drainage and Water Quality Projects</u> This program provides engineering planning and analysis, project design, and project construction for drainage and water quality problems throughout the County. The projects include upsizing culverts or drainage systems, installing new drainage or infiltration systems to reduce road flooding, and retrofitting drainage and stormwater facilities to increase stormwater detention and /or improve water quality. This program has five main components; 1) Drainage Investigation &amp; Rehabilitation ("DRI") projects, which are smaller neighborhood projects that resolve local drainage and water quality problems, developed from drainage complaints and prioritized based on a Council-approved prioritization system; 2) Implementation of the Drainage Needs Report (DNR) and UGA Plans, along with design and construction of other larger area-wide projects that reduce flooding and improve water quality, prioritized by how frequently the flooding occurs. Many of the projects are funded by</li> </ol>

Sub-Category	Summary Description of Projects Included in CIP
	<p>the SWM UGA rate surcharge, which is scheduled for Council review of the requested extension in late-2015;</p> <p>3) Development and implementation of a program to replace existing fish blockage culverts with systems that allow and encourage fish passage;</p> <p>4)Development and Implementation of Water Quality Facility improvements, including major emphasis in the UGAs5) Master Drainage Planning, which includes analysis and preliminary design to resolve existing and predicted future drainage problems; and 6) NPDES-required Basin Planning, which requires the development of a plan, including analysis and land use planning with the objective of reducing certain types of water pollution.</p> <p>3. <u>Capital Debt</u></p> <p>This CIP consists of the repayment of bonds and loans used to develop and implement past surface water capital projects and programs.</p>
Solid Waste	<p>Solid Waste plans to replace three of its large compactors. These compactors are a critical piece of equipment and without their operation, facilities would shut down. The two compactors at the Airport Road Recycling &amp; Transfer Station (ARTS) facility are approximately 12 years old and the compactor at North County Recycling &amp; Transfer Station (NCRTS) is approximately 18 years old. The manufacturer reports an eight to ten year useful life for this equipment. The Division has delayed their replacement with the downturn in the economy, but now it is apparent that the equipment needs to be replaced given increasing maintenance costs over the last several years, and more frequent breakdowns.</p>
Fleet Management	<p>Fleet Management's 2016 CIP consists of equipment replacement for individual equipment costing over \$50,000.</p>

## **SECTION IV: STATEMENT OF ASSESSMENT ON GMA GOAL 12**

The *statement of assessment* is a response to the requirement contained in Snohomish County's Capital Facilities Plan (CFP) for a "statement of assessment" regarding the adequacy of funding and regulatory mechanisms to support minimum service levels for facilities necessary to serve development.

The *statement of assessment* also carries out the county's duty under the Growth Management Act (GMA) to ensure that the county is in compliance with RCW 36.70A.070 (3) and RCW 36.70A.020 (Goal 12). Goal 12 states: "that those public facilities and services necessary to support development shall be adequate to serve the development at the time the development is available for occupancy and use without decreasing current service levels below locally established minimum standards."

Specifically, the CFP requires the county to consider the following:

1. *Will levels of service for those public facilities necessary for development, which are identified within the CFP, be maintained by the projects included in the Capital Improvement Plan (CIP)?*
2. *Will potential funding shortfalls in necessary services provided by the county and other governmental agencies warrant a reassessment of the comprehensive plan?*
3. *Do regulatory measures reasonably ensure that new development will not occur unless the necessary facilities are available to support the development at the adopted minimum level of service?*

The initiation of a reassessment process should be considered if the County or an external agency finds that these conditions exist in the context of a comprehensive plan and/or a related capital improvement program:

1. *Levels of service for those public facilities necessary for development are not, being maintained by the projects included in the CIP; or*
2. *Funding shortfalls are projected for necessary facilities and/or services provided by the county and other governmental agencies; or*
3. *Regulatory measures do not reasonably ensure that new development will not occur unless the necessary facilities are available to support the development at the adopted minimum level of service.*

If the *statement of assessment* concludes that a reassessment is appropriate, a work program must be developed that includes the reassessment of the comprehensive plan "to ensure that the land use element, capital facilities plan element, and financing plan within the capital facilities plan element are coordinated and consistent" (RCW 36.70A.070 [e]). The reassessment would include analysis of potential options for achieving coordination and consistency between all three elements.

The county completed a reassessment of land use with the update of its comprehensive plan elements, including the CFP that the Snohomish County Council adopted in June 2015 and therefore no further reassessment is needed this year.



## **Exhibit 10: Snohomish County Summary Global Statement of Assessment**

**THIS EXHIBIT SUMMARIZES IMPORTANT SECTIONS OF THE “COMPLETE TEXT OF STATEMENTS OF ASSESSMENT” (SECTION VI OF THIS DOCUMENT).**

The departments of Snohomish County annually evaluate issues of funding, levels of service and land use for facilities necessary to support development based on the updated GMA comprehensive plan. PDS staff also reviews the most recent land use and economic actions taken by special districts and cities documented in their comprehensive plans.

The 2016-2021 CIP provides sufficient funding to meet needs identified in Growth Management Act, Goal 12. This is based upon reviews of the following items for the public facilities considered “necessary to support development” that are included within the 2016-2021 CIP:

- Associated minimum levels of service adopted for facilities necessary for development.
- Revenue streams identified to fund capital facilities projects.
- The adequacy of regulatory measures to ensure that new development will not occur unless the necessary facilities are available to support adopted minimum levels of service.

The following paragraphs are important summaries from Section VI, the Complete Text of Statements of Assessment:

### **Snohomish County Facilities**

None of the capital facilities evaluated in this 2016-2021 CIP (specifically in Section VI) are projected to experience shortfalls in funding, as defined by GMA Goal 12, from 2016-2021. No immediate reassessment actions are recommended or required given the recently completed 2015 Comprehensive Plan Update and the current status of all Snohomish County capital facilities that are “necessary to support development.”

### **Non-County Facilities**

The Lake Stevens Sewer District is in the process of resolving minor infrastructure problems in its service area. The Lake Stevens Sewer District is also taking appropriate actions to maintain suitable service in its areas. None of the non-county capital facilities evaluated in this 2016-2021 CIP are projecting shortfalls in funding as defined by GMA Goal 12 in the next six years. No immediate reassessment actions are recommended or required given the recently completed 2015 Comprehensive Plan Update and the current status of all the non-county capital facilities that are “necessary to support development.”

Snohomish County will initiate the 2023 comprehensive plan update process in 2020. This process also includes a reassessment of land use and transportation in the context of additional growth forecasted for the next 20-year planning horizon. PDS anticipates that the 8-year comprehensive plan update will be completed in 2023.

## **SECTION V: DEPARTMENTAL CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM DETAIL**

Descriptions, justifications, projected costs, and funding sources for each project are summarized in this section. The order that the worksheets are presented is determined by the county department initiating the request and by the fund of that department.

Similar projects from one department are sometimes aggregated into a single CIP project. They may be grouped into a single project because of a similar purpose, type of expense, and funding source. Detail on transportation projects of this nature, on a project-by-project basis, is included in the county's 2016-2021 Transportation Improvement Program.

Funding source is driven by the year of project expense rather than the year of funding receipt or project authorization.



## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2016-2021

**Department:** 06 Public Works

**Short Name:** 102-Road Fund Capital Improvement Program

**Description:** TRANSPORTATION CAPITAL PROGRAM TIP

The Annual Construction Program (ACP) is updated annually along with the Six Year Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) to specify the transportation capital program in accordance with the adopted Comprehensive Plan, which sets the stage for future land use and growth through 2035. To meet the needs of an estimated 238,000 new residents, the ACP & TIP provides for new and/or enhanced capital improvements to create a viable arterial network.

The 2016 ACP & Capital Budget includes approximately \$580,000 to support the Safe Kids Improved Pathways (SKIP) program listed in category C of the ACP. In addition to the SKIP program, other construction contracts programmed for 2016 include multi-year bridge construction projects that will begin in 2016 and continue into 2017. In the 2016 ACP, 56 cents of every dollar to be spent is funded by mitigation fees or by other funds including outside grants, which is slightly higher than 2015 levels.

### 2016 PROGRAM COMPONENTS

This package describes the capital road construction program and provides staffing support, consultant and contract services necessary to design, acquire right-of-way (R/W), and construct \$32.41 million in capital improvement projects. These projects will provide for a safe, efficient transportation system that meets the growing needs of Snohomish County residents and businesses.

The 2016 capital program consists of approximately \$7.153 million worth of Preliminary Engineering (PE), which is the basic design work needed to develop projects. PE also accounts for dollars spent through the environmental permitting process, as well as for public review of projects. \$2.927 million will be devoted to R/W acquisition for new and expanded roadways. R/W dollars are also spent on land needed for drainage/detention areas and environmental mitigation sites. \$16.644 million will be spent on construction by contract and \$3.140 million by County forces on smaller scale projects. \$2.546 million will be for construction engineering and inspection needed to ensure projects are built as designed and traffic flow and safety throughout the work zones are maintained.

A. ENGINEERING & STUDIES (\$415,000). This category funds preliminary project planning, feasibility studies and specialized reviews directly associated with the ACP projects needed to ensure transportation infrastructure meets the growing needs. This category also funds the county's contribution to WSDOT projects.

B. PAVEMENT PRESERVATION AND REHABILITATION PROGRAM (\$5,574,000, 14% grants). Snohomish County uses a Pavement Management System, which provides a systematic approach to lengthen roadway life by timely preservation and maintenance. When road reconstruction is warranted, these projects also fall under this category. ADA ramp upgrades associated with the Overlay Program are funded in this category.

C. NON-MOTORIZED/TRANSIT/HIGH OCCUPANCY VEHICLE (\$2,412,000, 9% grants, 5% mitigation-TDM). This category funds projects to improve pedestrian and multi-modal connections along major roadways and in growing urban areas. Projects seek to improve walking conditions along popular routes between schools, transit stops, and residential and commercial areas. Safer walking conditions make it easier for citizens to take advantage of alternative modes to driving. Well-planned connections promote an area's vitality and sense of community. This category includes the county's payments to Community Transit for the Curb the Congestion program and other Transportation Demand Management programs. The Safe Kids Improved Pathways (SKIP) program is also included in this category.

D. TRAFFIC SAFETY/INTERSECTIONS (\$3,608,000, 62% grants and ILAs). These projects provide



## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2016-2021

**Department:** 06 Public Works

**Short Name:** 102-Road Fund Capital Improvement Program

safety improvements to spot locations, which are designed to improve traffic flow and eliminate hazards. Projects include adding turn lanes, neighborhood traffic calming devices, traffic signals, guard rail installation, railroad crossing improvements, and road bank stabilization. This category also includes flood repair projects, the majority of which are funded with FHWA ER or FEMA funds. This category also includes the Adaptive Signal System project in collaboration with WSDOT, Everett and Bothell and is funded primarily with a federal grant.

E. CAPACITY IMPROVEMENTS (\$4,490,000, 92% mitigation). Projects in this expenditure category are designed to increase vehicle carrying capacity on the County road system. The projects provide satisfactory levels of service to meet transportation system concurrency requirements identified in the Transportation Element of the County's Comprehensive Plan. Where warranted, capacity projects add travel lanes along corridors and improve major intersections. New roadway alignments are also included in this category. Generally, these projects include bike lanes, sidewalks, landscaping and illumination.

F. BRIDGE REPLACEMENT & REHABILITATION (\$9,111,000, 77% grants). This category funds replacement and rehabilitation of deficient county bridges. Construction is scheduled to begin on three bridge replacement projects, Bridges #581, #496 and #504. Bridge projects are identified through federal and state bridge condition inspection findings and the County's Annual Bridge Condition Report.

G. DRAINAGE (\$3,130,000, 38% SWM funds). Drainage projects improve and preserve drainage infrastructure on the County road system. These projects lie within County road right of way, are an integral part of the road system and are necessary to maintain and preserve system condition. A component of this category is replacement of culverts under county roads that are currently fish blockages.

J. BRIGHTWATER MITIGATION (\$3,670,000, 27% Brightwater). This category tracks projects that are being built using Brightwater Mitigation funds. Expenditures in 2016 include the completion of construction for the Broadway Ave Shoulder improvement from Yew Way to 164 St. SE and right of way acquisition for the North Creek Trail.

The capital program strongly addresses all four purchasing strategy components and the goal of providing reasonable and predictable travel times. These strategy components include:

IMPROVE ROAD SAFETY: The ACP supports this goal by constructing projects to improve traffic flow and reduce hazards. Such projects are found primarily in Category D.

MANAGE, MAINTAIN AND CONSTRUCT ROADS: The ACP addresses this objective through its comprehensive focus on all types of county infrastructure from roadways to bridges. Category B reflects continued investment in the County's pavement management system to assure that the 1,561 miles of roads are resurfaced on a schedule that protects them from deterioration which would result in more extensive and expensive reconstruction later on. Category F features continued improvement to the County's bridges, while Category G addresses County road right-of-way drainage issues, an integral part of the road system and necessary to maintain and preserve system condition.

PLAN TO AVOID DELAYS: Spending in the ACP implements construction of transportation improvements identified through the County's Comprehensive Plan and the Transportation Needs Report. Many of the projects in the capital program add roadway capacity by adding travel lanes and operational improvements such as turn lanes and signals. Category E showcases capacity improvements



# Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2016-2021

**Department:** 06 Public Works

**Short Name:** 102-Road Fund Capital Improvement Program

needed to maintain transportation concurrency and to remain in compliance with Comprehensive Plan and GMA goals.

ENCOURAGE ALTERNATIVES: Planned capital improvements in Category C encourage alternative modes of travel by providing transit projects and interconnected bicycle and pedestrian facilities. These non-motorized components are also constructed on bridge and core urban projects where funding allows.

## **CIP - Capital:**

Fund	SubFund	Division			Program	
<b>102</b>	<b>102 County</b>	<b>610 County Road - TES</b>			<b>103 TES Capital</b>	
Object	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Salaries and Wages	\$654,948	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Personnel Benefits	\$267,558	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Services	\$705,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Capital Outlays	\$1,580,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interfund Payments For Service	\$7,900	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program Subtotal:	\$3,215,406	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>102</b>	<b>102 County</b>	<b>620 Road</b>			<b>203 RM Capital</b>	
Object	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Salaries and Wages	\$1,127,053	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Personnel Benefits	\$334,345	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Supplies	\$562,898	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Services	\$122,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interfund Payments For Service	\$993,204	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program Subtotal:	\$3,140,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>102</b>	<b>102 County</b>	<b>630 Engineering</b>			<b>303 ES Capital</b>	
Object	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Salaries and Wages	\$4,469,499	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Personnel Benefits	\$1,812,944	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Services	\$2,426,872	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Capital Outlays	\$16,876,020	\$31,221,000	\$35,237,000	\$41,500,000	\$40,333,000	\$36,605,000
Interfund Payments For Service	\$297,490	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program Subtotal:	\$25,882,825	\$31,221,000	\$35,237,000	\$41,500,000	\$40,333,000	\$36,605,000
<b>102</b>	<b>102 County</b>	<b>650 County Road</b>			<b>503 Admin Operations</b>	
Object	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Salaries and Wages	\$124,191	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Personnel Benefits	\$47,578	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program Subtotal:	\$171,769	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>CIP-Capital Totals:</b>		<b>\$32,410,000</b>	<b>\$31,221,000</b>	<b>\$35,237,000</b>	<b>\$41,500,000</b>	<b>\$40,333,000</b>
					<b>\$36,605,000</b>	

## **CIP - Funding Source:**

Funding Source	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Transportation Mitigation	\$4,259,000	\$5,963,000	\$7,173,000	\$6,857,000	\$5,383,000	\$5,164,000
Transportation Grant	\$10,244,000	\$9,255,000	\$11,149,000	\$15,016,000	\$19,630,000	\$16,706,000
SWM/River Funds	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000
REET II	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000
PWTFL	\$0	\$0	\$850,000	\$3,209,000	\$148,000	\$125,000



## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2016-2021

**Department:** 06 Public Works

**Short Name:** 102-Road Fund Capital Improvement Program

**CIP - Funding Source:**

Funding Source	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Plats	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000
Fed Forest II	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
County Road	\$14,127,000	\$13,488,000	\$13,550,000	\$13,903,000	\$12,657,000	\$12,095,000
Brightwater	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Bond Proceeds-Other	\$265,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Funding Sources Total:</b>	<b>\$32,410,000</b>	<b>\$31,221,000</b>	<b>\$35,237,000</b>	<b>\$41,500,000</b>	<b>\$40,333,000</b>	<b>\$36,605,000</b>



## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2016-2021

**Department:** 06 Public Works

**Short Name:** 402-Solid Waste Capital Improvement Program

**Description:** This package includes the 2016 request and a 6-year capital improvement plan. Upon approval, the 2016 capital program budget will be \$4,645,000.

The Construction Program includes:

\*Capital improvements to the Airport Road Recycling & Transfer Station (ARTS) and the North County Recycling and Transfer Station (NCRTS). ARTS is scheduled to receive two new solid waste compactors. NCRTS is scheduled to receive one new compactor.

\*Contingency funding for unanticipated repair.

### **CIP - Capital:**

Fund	SubFund	Division			Program		
<b><u>402</u></b>	<b><u>402 Solid Waste</u></b>	<b><u>405 Engineering And</u></b>			<b><u>437 Solid Waste-Capital</u></b>		
	Object	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	Supplies	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000
	Services	\$175,000	\$175,000	\$175,000	\$175,000	\$175,000	\$175,000
	Capital Outlays	\$4,345,000	\$2,300,000	\$1,050,000	\$1,450,000	\$1,450,000	\$50,000
	Interfund Payments For Service	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
	Program Subtotal:	\$4,645,000	\$2,600,000	\$1,350,000	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000	\$350,000
<b>CIP-Capital Totals:</b>		<b>\$4,645,000</b>	<b>\$2,600,000</b>	<b>\$1,350,000</b>	<b>\$1,750,000</b>	<b>\$1,750,000</b>	<b>\$350,000</b>

### **CIP - Funding Source:**

Funding Source	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Solid Waste Tipping Fees	\$4,645,000	\$2,600,000	\$1,350,000	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000	\$350,000
<b>Funding Sources Total:</b>	<b>\$4,645,000</b>	<b>\$2,600,000</b>	<b>\$1,350,000</b>	<b>\$1,750,000</b>	<b>\$1,750,000</b>	<b>\$350,000</b>



# Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2016-2021

**Department:** 06 Public Works

**Short Name:** 415 SWM Capital Improvements

**Description:** This priority package describes the Annual Construction Plan (ACP) and the six-year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) for the Surface Water Management Division of Public Works.

The 2016 Capital program reflects three major areas:

Stream and River Capital (Fund 415 Sub Program 113)

Drainage and Water Quality Capital (Fund 415 Sub Program 118)

Bond Debt Service (Fund 415 Sub Program 119)

## **CIP - Capital:**

Fund	SubFund	Division			Program	
<b>415</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>Surface Water</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>Surface Water</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>SWM Capital</b>
Object	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
FundBal,Nonexp,TransOut	\$30,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Salaries and Wages	\$1,808,408	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Personnel Benefits	\$725,401	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Supplies	\$136,792	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Services	\$1,633,129	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Capital Outlays	\$11,655,865	\$18,915,933	\$11,220,000	\$10,945,000	\$12,205,000	\$11,795,000
Debt Service: Principal	\$1,109,081	\$1,409,673	\$1,409,985	\$1,412,210	\$1,412,250	\$1,412,250
Debt Service Costs	\$318,564	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interfund Payments For Service	\$4,350,734	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program Subtotal:	\$21,767,974	\$20,325,606	\$12,629,985	\$12,357,210	\$13,617,250	\$13,207,250
<b>CIP-Capital Totals:</b>	<b>\$21,767,974</b>	<b>\$20,325,606</b>	<b>\$12,629,985</b>	<b>\$12,357,210</b>	<b>\$13,617,250</b>	<b>\$13,207,250</b>

## **CIP - Funding Source:**

Funding Source	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
SWM/River Funds	\$6,439,794	\$6,254,936	\$8,025,248	\$7,829,973	\$7,365,013	\$7,145,013
REET II	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000
Prior Year Funds	\$3,968,199	\$2,108,750	\$631,250	\$456,250	\$445,000	\$450,000
Other Grants	\$9,541,743	\$6,974,683	\$3,086,250	\$3,183,750	\$4,570,000	\$4,725,000
Interlocal Agreements	\$916,438	\$4,100,000	\$0	\$0	\$350,000	\$0
County Road	\$254,515	\$241,400	\$241,400	\$241,400	\$241,400	\$241,400
Bond Proceeds-Other	\$247,285	\$245,837	\$245,837	\$245,837	\$245,837	\$245,837
<b>Funding Sources Total:</b>	<b>\$21,767,974</b>	<b>\$20,325,606</b>	<b>\$12,629,985</b>	<b>\$12,357,210</b>	<b>\$13,617,250</b>	<b>\$13,207,250</b>





## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2016-2021

**Department:** 09 Parks And Recreation

**Short Name:** Community Parks - Acquisition/Development/Debt

**Description:** COMMUNITY PARKS - ACQUISITION/DEVELOPMENT/DEBT: Community Parks are facilities which are typically located in close proximity to population hubs and provide a mix of recreational amenities that are selected to serve the surrounding community. Amenities provided within Community Parks often include the types of improvements which are included within Parks' level-of-service methodology and, as such, may help address needs related to population growth. Community Park projects included in the six year capital plan include property acquisition, development, improvements, renovation and/or debt repayment and are included to provide new amenities to serve new population, expand and/or take care of existing Community Parks or satisfy debt repayment on past projects.

Snohomish County's Park Improvement Plan for Community Parks consists of the following:

**BRIGHTWATER MITIGATION PROGRAM:** Park acquisition and development projects based upon a mitigation agreement with King County/METRO for the Brightwater Sewage Treatment Plant. Miner's Corner acquisition and development, Tambark Creek development and Paradise Valley Conservation Area acquisitions have already been completed. Remaining improvements identified as part of this agreement are planned to be completed at the Wellington Hills County Park site. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$13,755,000  
2016: \$34,766 (Interest Income)  
Future Years: \$0

Project Start/End Date: 2013/2019

Project Status: The Wellington Hills portion of this program is currently in the design/permitting phase  
Changes Since the 2015 Budget: Allocation of 2016 interest income to the project

**CAVALERO HILL PARK DEVELOPMENT:** Development of the Cavalero Hill Park site based upon a completed Master Plan. The park is proposed to include a skate park, off-leash dog area, playground, sand volleyball courts, bmx track, trails, open space and possible commercial area. This project is being pursued in partnership with the City of Lake Stevens. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$153,075  
2016: \$99,685 (GMA Mit. Fees)  
Future Years: 2017 - \$1,750,000 (GMA Mit. Fees, REET 2, City of Lake Stevens, WA State, Grant),  
2018 - \$150,000 (GMA Mit. Fees), 2019 - \$175,000 (GMA Mit. Fees), 2020 - \$600,000 (GMA Mit. Fees, REET 2) and 2021 - \$900,000 (GMA Mit. Fees, REET 2)

Project Start/End Date: 2014/TBD

Project Status: Site master planning has been completed, a preliminary cost estimate and phasing plan has been prepared and preliminary design work has been started

Changes Since the 2015 Budget: Update to actual 2016 GMA mitigation collection, identification of anticipated 'other' funding sources (City of Lake Stevens, State allocation and grant funding) and allocation of future years REET 2 to complete Phase 1a of the project

**ECIDI BOND DEBT REPAYMENT:** Debt service on a bond issued to support completion of 15 different park projects. These projects have all been completed and include 7 playgrounds, 1 spray park, 2 ballfield improvement projects as well as others. Annual debt repayment will continue through the 2016 budget year. Funding is proposed as follows:



## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2016-2021

**Department:** 09 Parks And Recreation

**Short Name:** Community Parks - Acquisition/Development/Debt

Prior Year Balance: \$0  
2016: \$341,250 (REET 2)  
Future Years: \$0

Project Start/End Date: 2006/2016  
Project Status: 2016 is the last year of this debt repayment program  
Changes Since the 2015 Budget: None

ESPERANCE PARK ACQUISITION/IMPROVEMENTS: Acquisition of property adjacent to Esperance Park and park improvements identified through a master planning process. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$911,688  
2016: \$1,053,987 (SEPA and GMA Mit. Fees, REET 2)  
Future Years: 2017 - \$200,000 (REET 2)

Project Start/End Date: 2014/2017  
Project Status: Property acquisition is pending and refinement of the site plan and completion of improvements will follow successful acquisition  
Changes Since the 2015 Budget: Allocation of SEPA and GMA mitigation funding and additional REET2 to support project completion. \$700,000 GMA mitigation has been added to address property value increase.

FAIRFIELD ENTRY DEVELOPMENT: Minor on-going improvements, utilizing collected park impact fees. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0  
2016: \$3,346 (SEPA Mit. Fees)  
Future Years: 2017 - \$3,000 (SEPA Mit. Fees), 2018 - \$3,000 (SEPA Mit. Fees), 2019 - \$3,000 (SEPA Mit. Fees), 2020 - \$3,000 (SEPA Mit. Fees) and 2021 \$3,000 (SEPA Mit. Fees)

Project Start/End Date: On-going program  
Project Status: Projects will be identified and completed as funding is available  
Changes Since the 2015 Budget: Update to actual 2016 SEPA mitigation collection

FORSGREN AREA PARK IMPROVEMENTS: Utilization of mitigation funding collected within the Brier mitigation area for improvements to parks located within the area boundaries. Improvements will be pursued as appropriate and funding is available. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0  
2016: \$0  
Future Years: 2018 - \$5,000 (SEPA Mit. Fees), 2019 - \$4,000 (SEPA Mit. Fees), 2020 - \$4,000 (SEPA Mit. Fees) and 2021 \$4,000 (SEPA Mit. Fees)

Project Start/End Date: On-going program  
Project Status: Prior year SEPA based collections have been allocated to support Logan Park Improvements and Forsgren Playground Replacement/Site Improvements projects in 2016 and 2017. Funding will be accumulated for the Forsgren Area Park Improvements project again, starting in 2018,



## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2016-2021

**Department:** 09 Parks And Recreation

**Short Name:** Community Parks - Acquisition/Development/Debt

and project(s) selected at that time.

Changes Since the 2015 Budget: Separation of Logan Park Improvements and Forsgren Playground Replacement/Site Improvements projects from 2015 Forsgren Area Park Improvements project and allocation of prior year funding to Logan

**FORSGREN PAVEMENT PRESERVATION AND REPAIR:** Pavement repair and preservation (i.e. slurry seal) within the Forsgren parking area and on park paths. Replacement of damaged curbs within the parking area is also expected to be completed. This project is proposed to occur concurrently with the Forsgren Playground Replacement/Site Improvements project. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0

2016: \$0

Future Years: 2017 - \$100,000 (REET 2)

Project Start/End Date: 2017/2017

Project Status: Project pending funding in 2017

Changes Since the 2015 Budget: None

**FORSGREN PLAYGROUND REPLACEMENT/SITE IMPROVEMENTS:** Life-cycle replacement of the Forsgren playground and other site improvements, based upon an evaluation of need. This project is proposed to occur concurrently with the Forsgren Pavement Preservation and Repair project. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0

2016: \$0

Future Years: 2017 - \$205,000 (SEPA Mit. Fees, REET 2)

Project Start/End Date: 2017/2017

Project Status: Project pending funding in 2017

Changes Since the 2015 Budget: This is a new project that is added to address life-cycle replacement needs of the site

**LAKE STEVENS PARK IMPROVEMENTS:** Minor on-going improvements at Lake Stevens Community Park to facilitate use of the park. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$8,970

2016: \$0

Future Years: 2017 - \$15,000 (SEPA Mit. Fees), 2018 - \$15,000 (SEPA Mit. Fees), 2019 - \$15,000 (SEPA Mit. Fees), 2020 - \$15,000 (SEPA Mit. Fees) and 2021 - \$10,000 (SEPA Mit. Fees)

Project Start/End Date: On-going program

Project Status: SEPA based collections are supporting improvements at the Centennial Trail 20th St. Trailhead in 2016. Funding will be accumulated for this program again, starting in 2017 and project(s) selected at that time.

Changes Since the 2015 Budget: Reallocation of 2016 SEPA collection to the Centennial Trail 20th St. Trailhead project and increases to future year anticipated collections, based upon 2016 collections

**LAKE STEVENS PAVEMENT PRESERVATION:** Pavement preservation at Lake Stevens County Park (i.e. slurry seal). Work is planned to minimize the need for future, large scale renovation. Funding is proposed as follows:



## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2016-2021

**Department:** 09 Parks And Recreation

**Short Name:** Community Parks - Acquisition/Development/Debt

Prior Year Balance: \$0  
2016: \$80,000 (REET 2)  
Future Years: \$0

Project Start/End Date: 2016/2016  
Project Status: Project pending funding in 2016  
Changes Since the 2015 Budget: None

LAKE STICKNEY PARK DEVELOPMENT: Land acquisition adjacent to park as well as site improvements based upon completed Master Plan. Proposed site features are anticipated to include a trail system, wetland boardwalks, lake view point, multipurpose lawn and play features. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$590,000  
2016: \$200,000  
Future Years: \$0

Project Start/End Date: 2014/2018  
Project Status: Property acquisition is pending. Refinement of site plan and completion of improvements will be completed following successful acquisition  
Changes Since the 2015 Budget: Addition of \$200,000 of REET2 in 2016 to support park development

LOGAN PARK IMPROVEMENTS: Playground replacement and access improvements. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$201,683  
2016: \$5,543 (SEPA Mit. Fees)  
Future Years: \$0

Project Start/End Date: 2015/2016  
Project Status: This project was previously included within the "Forsgren Area Parks" project. Initial planning has been completed for site improvements. Construction is anticipated to be completed in 2016.  
Changes Since the 2015 Budget: Update to actual 2016 SEPA mitigation collection

MARTHA LAKE AIRPORT PARK IMPROVEMENTS: Park improvements including ballfield renovation and improvements to that portion of the park which is currently undeveloped. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$44,570  
2016: \$200,000 (GMA Mit. Fees)  
Future Years: \$0

Project Start/End Date: 2016/2018  
Project Status: Ballfield renovations are underway and investigations regarding use of the undeveloped portion of the park have been started. Improvements will be completed following project scoping.  
Changes Since the 2015 Budget: Addition of \$200,000 GMA mitigation to provide further improvements to the park



## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2016-2021

**Department:** 09 Parks And Recreation

**Short Name:** Community Parks - Acquisition/Development/Debt

MARTHA LAKE PARK IMPROVEMENTS: Life-cycle replacement of the playground(s) at Martha Lake. Replacement may result in consolidation of the two separate play areas into a single expanded playground. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0

2016: \$0

Future Years: 2017 - \$150,000 (REET 2)

Project Start/End Date: 2017/2017

Project Status: Project pending funding in 2017

Changes Since the 2015 Budget: None

MINER'S CORNER PAVEMENT PRESERVATION: Pavement preservation at Miner's Corner Park (i.e. slurry seal). Work is planned to minimize the need for future, large scale renovation. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0

2016: \$0

Future Years: 2021 - \$80,000 (REET 2)

Project Start/End Date: 2021/2021

Project Status: Project pending funding in 2021

Changes Since the 2015 Budget: New project added to address pavement preservation needs of site

PAINE FIELD PARK IMPROVEMENTS: Minor, on-going park improvements, utilizing park impact mitigation fees collected within the area. Projects will be selected and completed as funding is available. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$10,838

2016: \$9,213 (SEPA Mit. Fees)

Future Years: 2017 - \$6,000 (SEPA Mit. Fees), 2018 - \$5,000 (SEPA Mit. Fees), 2019 - \$5,000 (SEPA Mit. Fees), 2020 - \$4,000 (SEPA Mit. Fees) and 2021 - \$4,000 (SEPA Mit. Fees)

Project Start/End Date: On-going program

Project Status: Funding is expended as projects are identified and sufficient funding is available for completion

Changes Since the 2015 Budget: Update to actual 2016 SEPA mitigation collection

PELZ IMPROVEMENTS: Minor, on-going park improvements, utilizing park impact mitigation fees collected within the Tulalip collection area. Projects will be selected and completed as funding is available. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$226

2016: \$1,158 (SEPA Mit. Fees)

Future Years: 2017 - \$1,000 (SEPA Mit. Fees), 2018 - \$1,000 (SEPA Mit. Fees), 2019 - \$1,000 (SEPA Mit. Fees), 2020 - \$1,000 (SEPA Mit. Fees) and 2021 - \$1,000 (SEPA Mit. Fees)

Project Start/End Date: On-going program

Project Status: Funding is expended as projects are identified and sufficient funding is available for completion



## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2016-2021

**Department:** 09 Parks And Recreation

**Short Name:** Community Parks - Acquisition/Development/Debt

Changes Since the 2015 Budget: New project

SILVER CREEK PARK IMPROVEMENTS: Life-cycle replacement of the playground at Silver Creek Park. During replacement, it is anticipated that the play area will be relocated to a more accessible location. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0

2016: \$0

Future Years: 2020 - \$150,000 (REET 2)

Project Start/End Date: 2020/2020

Project Status: Project pending funding in 2020

Changes Since the 2015 Budget: None

SOUTHWEST COUNTY UGA COMMUNITY PARK ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Acquisition and development of a new Community Park in the Southwest UGA. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$200,000

2016: \$609,353 (GMA Mit. Fees)

Future Years: 2017 - \$1,200,000 (GMA Mit. Fees), 2018 - \$500,000 (GMA Mit. Fees), 2019 - \$1,500,000 (GMA Mit. Fees, Grant), 2020 - \$500,000 (GMA Mit. Fees) and 2021 - \$1,500,000 (GMA Mit. Fees)

Project Start/End Date: 2017/TBD

Project Status: Project pending accumulation of sufficient funding to proceed with identification of property suitable for acquisition

Changes Since the 2015 Budget: Increases in GMA mitigation funding and inclusion of anticipated grant funding to support project

TAMBARK CREEK PAVEMENT PRESERVATION: Pavement preservation (i.e. Slurry seal) to preserve pavement integrity. Work is planned to minimize the need for future, large scale renovation. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0

2016: \$0

Future Years: 2021 - \$80,000 (REET 2)

Project Start/End Date: 2021/2021

Project Status: Project pending funding in 2021

Changes Since the 2015 Budget: New project added to address pavement preservation needs of site

WHITEHORSE PARK IMPROVEMENTS: Minor improvements at Whitehorse Community Park.

Actual improvements are still to be finalized and could include water hook ups, camping amenities, etc. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$698,164

2016: \$(-643,000) Did not receive Stillaguamish Youth Initiative dollars -taking off expenditure authority for restroom

Future Years: \$0



## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2016-2021

**Department:** 09 Parks And Recreation

**Short Name:** Community Parks - Acquisition/Development/Debt

Project Start/End Date: 2015/2017

Project Status: Project scoping underway.

Changes Since the 2015 Budget: Stillaguamish Youth funding removed.

**WILLIS D. TUCKER PARK DEVELOPMENT:** Construction of the final phase of Willis D. Tucker Park. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0

2016: \$0

Future Years: 2018 - \$1,000,000 (GMA Mit. Fees), 2019 - \$1,000,000 (GMA Mit. Fees) and 2020 - \$1,000,000 (GMA Mit. Fees)

Project Start/End Date: 2017/2021

Project Status: Project pending funding in 2017

Changes Since the 2015 Budget: Refinement of funding needed for final phase and allocation of funding for project completion

**WILLIS D. TUCKER PARK PAVEMENT PRESERVATION:** Pavement preservation (i.e. Slurry seal) to preserve pavement integrity. Work is planned to minimize the need for future, large scale renovation. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0

2016: \$0

Future Years: 2020 - \$80,000 (REET 2)

Project Start/End Date: 2020/2020

Project Status: Project pending funding in 2020

Changes Since the 2015 Budget: None

**WILLIS D. TUCKER PARK PLAYGROUND REPLACEMENT:** Life-cycle replacement of the playground at Willis D. Tucker Park. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0

2016: \$0

Future Years: 2020 - \$100,000 (REET 2)

Project Start/End Date: 2020/2020

Project Status: Project pending funding in 2020

Changes Since the 2015 Budget: None

Budget Transfers within Fund 309:

Transferring \$61,650 prior year Kayak Pt. Park Service Area (301) to Saltwater North County Park acquisition from Community Program/Lakewood Vicinity Acquisition which is not a priority.

Transferred \$72,864 prior year Mitigation District #8 dollars (\$64,969 for Centennial Trail -Getchell Trailhead improvements and \$7,895 for Whitehorse Trail Dev) from Community Program No County Acquisition project, which is not a priority.



# Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2016-2021

**Department:** 09 Parks And Recreation

**Short Name:** Community Parks - Acquisition/Development/Debt

Internal Community Program Transfer:

\$558,847 Brightwater dollars transferred to main Brightwater code from Tambark and Miner's as both projects are complete.

## **CIP - Capital:**

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program			
Object	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Program Subtotal:	\$1,863,358	\$2,573,060	\$1,654,796	\$14,774,000	\$1,749,000	\$1,074,000
	\$1,863,358	\$2,573,060	\$1,654,796	\$14,774,000	\$1,749,000	\$1,074,000

**309 001 Parks Construction 985 Parks And Recreation - 944 Community**

Object	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
FundBal,Nonexp,TransOut	\$336,897	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Capital Outlays	\$1,490,683	\$1,535,000	\$659,000	\$684,000	\$708,000	\$1,708,000
Program Subtotal:	\$1,827,580	\$1,535,000	\$659,000	\$684,000	\$708,000	\$1,708,000

**309 309 Parks Construction 985 Parks And Recreation - 944 Community**

Object	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Capital Outlays	\$28,854	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program Subtotal:	\$28,854	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

**CIP-Capital Totals:** **\$3,719,792 \$4,108,060 \$2,313,796 \$15,458,000 \$2,457,000 \$2,782,000**

## **CIP - Funding Source:**

Funding Source	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
REET II	\$966,897	\$1,025,000	\$0	\$0	\$730,000	\$860,000
Prior Year Funds	\$1,863,358	\$478,060	\$634,796	\$12,755,000	\$0	\$200,000
Parks Mitigation	\$1,497,771	\$1,355,000	\$1,679,000	\$1,703,000	\$1,727,000	\$1,722,000
Other Grants	(\$608,234)	\$1,250,000	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$0
<b>Funding Sources Total:</b>	<b>\$3,719,792</b>	<b>\$4,108,060</b>	<b>\$2,313,796</b>	<b>\$15,458,000</b>	<b>\$2,457,000</b>	<b>\$2,782,000</b>

## **CIP - Operating:**

Category Name	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Supplies	\$0	\$4,000	\$10,000	\$20,000	\$0	\$0
Salaries/Benefits	\$0	\$87,500	\$50,000	\$100,000	\$0	\$0
Other Operating	\$0	\$6,000	\$4,000	\$74,490	\$0	\$0
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$97,500</b>	<b>\$64,000</b>	<b>\$194,490</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>





# Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2016-2021

**Department:** 09 Parks And Recreation

**Short Name:** Fairgrounds - Fund 180 - Fairgrounds Capital

**Description:** Evergreen Fairgrounds Cumulative Reserve Fund 180 Capital Improvements (Six-Year CIP) only

As described in S.C.C. 4.87 the Reserve Fund for Evergreen State Fairgrounds Capital Improvements was established in 1993 to account for and accumulate monies for expenditure on capital improvements or acquisitions at the Evergreen State Fairgrounds. It also accounts and accumulates funds for relief should there be a fairgrounds operation deficit (has only happened once in 23 years since being established), this is considered the "Rainy Day" Fund with a minimum of \$ 250,000 held in reserve.

The source of these funds are generated by deposit of 10% on all building and grounds rentals, and surplus of fairgrounds operating as determined at the conclusion of each budget cycle. An operating transfer line item has been established to identify a conservative projected surplus.

This package includes the 2016 Budget for planned new capital expenditures (Construction) and off-setting revenues only.

## **CIP - Capital:**

Fund	SubFund	Division			Program		
<b>180</b>	<b>180</b>	<b><u>Evergreen Fairground</u></b>	<b><u>966 Evergreen Fair</u></b>		<b><u>545</u></b>	<b><u>Fairgrounds</u></b>	
	Object	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	Capital Outlays	\$709,694	\$450,000	\$450,000	\$450,000	\$450,000	\$450,000
	Program Subtotal:	\$709,694	\$450,000	\$450,000	\$450,000	\$450,000	\$450,000
	<b>CIP-Capital Totals:</b>	<b>\$709,694</b>	<b>\$450,000</b>	<b>\$450,000</b>	<b>\$450,000</b>	<b>\$450,000</b>	<b>\$450,000</b>

## **CIP - Funding Source:**

	Funding Source	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	Prior Year Funds	\$709,694	\$450,000	\$450,000	\$450,000	\$450,000	\$450,000
	<b>Funding Sources Total:</b>	<b>\$709,694</b>	<b>\$450,000</b>	<b>\$450,000</b>	<b>\$450,000</b>	<b>\$450,000</b>	<b>\$450,000</b>



# Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2016-2021

**Department:** 09 Parks And Recreation

**Short Name:** Open Space/Preserve Parks -Development

**Description:** OPEN SPACE/PRESERVE PARKS - DEVELOPMENT: Park facilities play a major conservation role in Snohomish County. Park land provides open space, resource protection and wildlife habitat. The Snohomish County Parks & Recreation Department maintains and provides stewardship for a significant number of properties that are classified as Open Space/Preserve. These properties are managed for resource protection and public access, where appropriate. The projects identified within this program are focused on providing appropriate public access to these areas.

Snohomish County's Park Improvement Plan for Open Space/Preserve consists of the following:

**HOOVEN BOG IMPROVEMENTS:** Site improvements to allow public access at the Hooven Bog property. Improvements are anticipated to include parking, fencing and paths. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0  
 2016: \$0  
 Future Years: 2017 - \$50,000 (REET 2)

Project Start/End Date: 2017/2017  
 Project Status: Project pending funding in 2017  
 Changes Since the 2015 Budget: None

**PARADISE VALLEY CONSERVATION AREA (PVCA) IMPROVEMENTS:** Short term project to incorporate the recently transferred Life Estate into the larger park (primarily by providing parking improvements) and a longer term project to develop a cultural interpretive center. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$28,498  
 2016: \$100,000 (REET 2)  
 Future Years: 2019 - \$500,000 (REET 2)

Project Start/End Date: 2016/2021  
 Project Status: Project pending funding in 2016  
 Changes Since the 2015 Budget: Addition of \$100,000 REET 2 in 2016 for short term improvements

## **CIP - Capital:**

Fund	SubFund	Division		Program			
	Object	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
		\$28,498	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Program Subtotal:	\$28,498	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>309</b>	<b><u>001 Parks Construction</u></b>	<b><u>985 Parks And Recreation -</u></b>		<b><u>945 Open Space/Preserve</u></b>			
	Object	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	Capital Outlays	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$500,000	\$0	\$0
	Program Subtotal:	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$500,000	\$0	\$0
<b>CIP-Capital Totals:</b>		<b>\$128,498</b>	<b>\$50,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$500,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>



## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2016-2021

**Department:** 09 Parks And Recreation

**Short Name:** Open Space/Preserve Parks -Development

### **CIP - Funding Source:**

Funding Source	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
REET II	\$100,000	\$50,000	\$0	\$500,000	\$0	\$0
Prior Year Funds	\$28,498	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Funding Sources Total:</b>	<b>\$128,498</b>	<b>\$50,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$500,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

### **CIP - Operating:**

Category Name	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Supplies	\$0	\$0	\$4,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Salaries/Benefits	\$0	\$32,500	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Operating	\$0	\$0	\$4,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$32,500</b>	<b>\$18,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>



# Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2016-2021

**Department:** 09 Parks And Recreation

**Short Name:** Parks - Fund 185 - Conservation Futures Capital

**Description:** The Snohomish County Conservation Futures Program is responsible for administering funds for the purpose of acquiring interests or rights in real property located within Snohomish County which meet open space and conservation requirements as per RCW 84.24.230 and S.C.C. 4.14. Funding for the program is through the collection of up to \$0.0625 per \$ 1,000 of assessed valuation against all taxable real property within Snohomish County.

S.C.C. 4.14.080 establishes a Conservation Futures Advisory Board, consisting of the County Executive representative, two County Council representatives, two elected officials from cities within the county, and two citizen representatives, to make recommendations for projects funded by Conservation Futures revenue. Projects are evaluated and prioritized based on various criteria, including regional significance, multi-jurisdictional benefit, enhancement to current conservation programs, consequences from development, compliance with open space policies, and/or establishment of a trail corridor or natural area linkage. The board meets as necessary and makes recommendations which are forwarded to the County Executive for transmittal to the County Council for final action.

The 2016 budget reflects the balance of funding for projects to be completed in 2016 (see project descriptions below)- that were approved by the committee as well as operations and maintenance plus bond debt payment and mandatory inter-fund costs. The budget also allows for available funding for new projects as defined by Conservation Futures Advisory Board.

## DEBT SERVICE

In July, 1997 the Snohomish County Council approved a general obligation bond issue funded through projected receipts from the Conservation Futures Property Tax. This bond generated \$ 24,298,759 to support the acquisition of forty-one Council approved open space acquisition projects that were applied for in 1996 by the County and local cities. The bond was refinanced in 2005 to obtain a better rate and will be fully satisfied in 2017 on the current amortization schedule. The 2016 debt service for this bond is \$ 1,905,107

In March 2013 the Snohomish County Council approved a general obligation bond issue (Bond Ordinance 13-018) funded through projected receipts from the Conservation Futures Property Tax. This bond generated \$ 24,810,496 to support the acquisition of eighteen Council approved acquisition projects that were applied for in August, 2013 by the County and local cities. The current amortization schedule is based on interest only through 2017, at which time the debt for the 1997 Bond debt is satisfied, then will convert to a principle plus interest debt for the remaining life of the debt service. The 2016 debt service for this bond is \$ 912,350.

## MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION FUNDING

In April 2005 legislation passed (RCW 84.34.240) that expanded the use of Conservation Futures to allow funding for maintenance and operation costs related to properties acquired with these funds. Specifying that the amount of revenue used for maintenance and operation of parks and recreation land may not exceed fifteen percent (15%) of the total amount collected from the tax levied under RCW 84.24.230 in the preceding calendar year. The 2006 Budget was the first year this maintenance and operation funding was utilized, we are proposing a continuation of this funding into 2016.

Justification

## **CIP - Capital:**

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program				
<b>185</b>	<b>185</b>	<b><u>Conservation Futures</u></b>	<b>985</b>	<b><u>Parks And Recreation -</u></b>	<b>191</b>	<b><u>Conservation Futures</u></b>	
	Object	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021



## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2016-2021

**Department:** 09 Parks And Recreation

**Short Name:** Parks - Fund 185 - Conservation Futures Capital

<u>185</u>	<u>185</u>	<u>Conservation Futures</u>	<u>985</u>	<u>Parks And Recreation -</u>	<u>191</u>	<u>Conservation Futures</u>	
	Object	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	Capital Outlays	\$11,018,522	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
	Program Subtotal:	\$11,018,522	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
	CIP-Capital Totals:	\$11,018,522	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000

**CIP - Funding Source:**

	Funding Source	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	Prior Year Funds	\$10,890,832	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Conservation Tax Fund	\$127,690	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
	<b>Funding Sources Total:</b>	<b>\$11,018,522</b>	<b>\$1,000,000</b>	<b>\$1,000,000</b>	<b>\$1,000,000</b>	<b>\$1,000,000</b>	<b>\$1,000,000</b>



## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2016-2021

**Department:** 09 Parks And Recreation

**Short Name:** Regional Parks - Acquisition/Development

**Description:** REGIONAL PARKS – ACQUISITION/DEVELOPMENT: Snohomish County has developed and currently operates a number of parks that feature major natural resources which serve as a backdrop for recreational opportunities. These parks draw users from across the County and are considered Regional Parks. Features within these parks range from forests, lakes, rivers and saltwater waterfronts to historic rural properties and unique natural features. Amenities provided at Regional Parks typically includes day use areas, picnicking, camping, boating, hiking, horseback riding, or other recreational activities that have regional value and use. Many of these amenities are included within Parks' level-of-service methodology and, as such, may help address needs related to growth. Regional Parks offer substantial recreational opportunities and also include a number of parks which have been in use since the 1970's. Renovation and maintenance of aging facilities is a priority, in order to ensure that high quality recreation experiences continue to be provided. Expansion and acquisition is also a priority for Regional Parks in order expand opportunities available to serve a growing population.

Snohomish County's Park Improvement Plan for Regional Parks consists of the following:

**FLOWING LAKE CAMPGROUND EXPANSION:** Camping expansion at Flowing Lake Park within recently acquired property. Project is preliminary to larger Flowing Lake Renovation/Expansion Project, for which funding will be allocated starting in 2019. Camping expansion is anticipated to build off of existing infrastructure. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0  
2016: \$604,830 (REET 2)  
Future Years: \$0

Project Start/End Date: 2016/2018  
Project Status: Project pending funding in 2016  
Changes Since the 2015 Budget: New project based on allocation of \$289,830 REET 2 and reallocation of \$315,000 REET 2 from Wenberg Camping Improvements. Reallocation and additional funding was provided in order to accelerate system revenue generating improvements.

**FLOWING LAKE ENTRANCE IMPROVEMENTS:** Park entry reconfiguration to facilitate public entry into the park and access to Ranger staff. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$370,230  
2016: \$456,156 (SEPA Mit. Fees, REET 2)  
Future Years: 2017 - \$500,000 (Grant)

Project Start/End Date: 2014/2018  
Project Status: Design and engineering is underway in preparation for submittal for permits and potential grant funding in 2016  
Changes Since the 2015 Budget: Incorporation of SEPA mitigation funds in 2016 and identification of anticipated grant funding in 2017

**FLOWING LAKE REGIONAL PARK PLAYGROUND REPLACEMENT:** Life-cycle replacement of the playground at Flowing Lake Regional Park. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0  
2016: \$0  
Future Years: 2017 - \$150,000 (REET 2)



## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2016-2021

**Department:** 09 Parks And Recreation

**Short Name:** Regional Parks - Acquisition/Development

Project Start/End Date: 2017/2017  
Project Status: Project pending funding in 2017  
Changes Since the 2015 Budget: None

FLOWING LAKE PARK RENOVATION/EXPANSION: Renovation of Flowing Lake Park and full incorporation of recently acquired parcels adjacent to the original holding (156 additional acres in 2014). Flowing Lake Park was originally opened in the 70's and infrastructure renovation is needed as well as site redesign to improve use. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0  
2016: \$0  
Future Years: 2019 - \$1,000,000 (REET 2), 2020 - \$1,000,000 (REET 2) and 2021 \$1,500,000 (REET 2, Grant)

Project Start/End Date: 2019/TBD  
Project Status: Project pending funding in 2019  
Changes Since the 2015 Budget: Addition of REET 2 and anticipated grant funding in 2021

HEYBROOK RIDGE DEVELOPMENT: Development of the Heybrook Ridge property for trail use and following improvements. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$21,721  
2016: \$4,390 (GMA Mit. Fees)  
Future Years: 2017 - \$5,000 (SEPA and GMA Mit. Fees), 2018 - \$5,000 (SEPA and GMA Mit. Fees), 2019 - \$5,000 (SEPA and GMA Mit. Fees), 2020 - \$5,000 (SEPA and GMA Mit. Fees) and 2021 - \$5,000 (SEPA and GMA Mit. Fees)

Project Start/End Date: 2014/TBD  
Project Status: Project construction initiated in 2015 with additional improvements following  
Changes Since the 2015 Budget: Addition of SEPA and GMA mitigation funding for on-going site improvements, following initial construction

HOLE IN THE SKY: Removal of current rental house. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$39,587  
2016: \$0  
Future Years: \$0

Project Start/End Date: 2016/2016  
Project Status: Project pending rental vacancy  
Changes Since the 2015 Budget: Clarification of project

KAYAK POINT CAMPING IMPROVEMENTS: Expansion of camping opportunities at this highly popular park. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0  
2016: \$0  
Future Years: 2018 - \$200,000 (REET 2) and 2019 - \$225,000 (REET 2)

Project Start/End Date: 2018/2020



## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2016-2021

**Department:** 09 Parks And Recreation

**Short Name:** Regional Parks - Acquisition/Development

Project Status: Project pending funding in 2017  
Changes Since the 2015 Budget: Delay in project timing

**KAYAK POINT PARK RENOVATION:** Renovation of this popular Regional Park and Master Plan development for currently undeveloped portion of the park. The park was originally opened in the 70's and infrastructure needs to be updated and overall park design reconsidered in order to improve park usage. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0  
2016: \$500,000 (REET 2)  
Future Years: 2017 - \$1,350,000 (REET 2, Grant) and 2018 - \$500,000 (REET 2).

Project Start/End Date: 2015/TBD  
Project Status: Project planning started in 2015. Refinements to budget and scheduled are anticipated to be completed in 2016.  
Changes Since the 2015 Budget: Addition of anticipated grant funding

**KAYAK REGIONAL PARK PLAYGROUND REPLACEMENT:** Life-cycle replacement of the playground at Kayak Point Regional Park. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0  
2016: \$0  
Future Years: 2021 - \$100,000 (REET 2)

Project Start/End Date: 2021/2021  
Project Status: Project pending funding in 2021  
Changes Since the 2015 Budget: New project

**LORD HILL REGIONAL PARK DEVELOPMENT:** Park improvements and Master Plan update in order to address recent park use patterns and land acquisitions which were completed following development of the original site Master Plan. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$40,919  
2016: \$0  
Future Years: 2018 - \$50,000 (REET 2)

Project Start/End Date: 2018/2018  
Project Status: Project pending funding in 2018  
Changes Since the 2015 Budget: None

**MCCOLLUM PARK PAVEMENT PRESERVATION:** Pavement preservation (i.e. Slurry seal) to preserve pavement integrity. Work is planned to minimize the need for future, large scale renovation. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0  
2016: \$0  
Future Years: 2018 - \$50,000 (REET 2)

Project Start/End Date: 2018/2018  
Project Status: Project pending funding in 2018





## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2016-2021

**Department:** 09 Parks And Recreation

**Short Name:** Regional Parks - Acquisition/Development

Changes Since the 2015 Budget: None

MCCOLLUM PARK PLAYGROUND REPLACEMENT: Life-cycle replacement of the playground at McCollum Regional Park. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0

2016: \$0

Future Years: 2017 - \$150,000 (REET 2)

Project Start/End Date: 2017/2017

Project Status: Project pending funding in 2017

Changes Since the 2015 Budget: New project

MEADOWDALE PARK IMPROVEMENTS: Water access reconstruction in order to address problems associated with public access to the beach at this popular park. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$99,449

2016: \$650,000 (REET 2, SWM, Grant)

Future Years: 2017 - \$1,000,000 (REET 2, Grant), 2018 - \$9,500,000 (REET 2, SWM, Grant) and 2019 - \$500,000 (REET 2)

Project Start/End Date: 2014/2019

Project Status: Conceptual site design work has been completed and project design engineering is pending

Changes Since the 2015 Budget: Identification of funding anticipated to be provided by SWM, as well as anticipated grant/outside funding

NORTH CREEK PARKING EXPANSION: Expanded parking at North Creek Regional Park. Parking will provide overflow parking for the park and also serve as a trailhead for the future North Creek Trail. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$63,561

2016: \$165,625 (SEPA Mit. Fees)

Future Years: 2017 - \$100,000 (SEPA Mit. Fees), 2018 - \$100,000 (SEPA Mit. Fees), 2019 - \$100,000 (SEPA Mit. Fees) and 2020 - \$100,000 (SEPA Mit. Fees)

Project Start/End Date: 2020/2021

Project Status: Project pending accumulation of funding

Changes Since the 2015 Budget: New project. Remnant SEPA mitigation funding from the North Creek Park Improvements project was reallocated to this project.

NORTH CREEK PLAYGROUND REPLACEMENT: Life-cycle replacement of the playground at North Creek Regional Park. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0

2016: \$0

Future Years: 2021 - \$150,000 (REET 2)

Project Start/End Date: 2021/2021



## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2016-2021

**Department:** 09 Parks And Recreation

**Short Name:** Regional Parks - Acquisition/Development

Project Status: Project pending funding in 2021

Changes Since the 2015 Budget: New project

O'REILLY ACRES BRIDGE REPLACEMENT: Replace the existing bridge at O'Reilly Acres. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0

2016: \$2,593 (SEPA Mit. Fees)

Future Years: 2020 - \$300,000 (REET 2)

Project Start/End Date: 2020/2023

Project Status: Project pending funding in 2020

Changes Since the 2015 Budget: Added SEPA mitigation funding to support project and delayed REET based project funding

RIVER MEADOWS BANK STABILIZATION: Stabilize eroding riverbank. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0

2016: \$0

Future Years: 2020 - \$100,000 (REET 2)

Project Start/End Date: 2020/2022

Project Status: Project pending funding in 2020

Changes Since the 2015 Budget: None

RIVER MEADOWS DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENTS: Evaluation and correction of drainage issues within the yurt village area, as indicated by evaluation process. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0

2016: \$50,000 (REET 2)

Future Years: \$0

Project Start/End Date: 2016/TBD

Project Status: Project pending funding in 2016

Changes Since the 2015 Budget: New project

RIVER MEADOWS ACCESS ROAD PAVING: Pave a secondary access road into River Meadows County Park in order to facilitate emergency access and public access during large events. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0

2016: \$60,000 (SEPA Mit. Fees, REET 2)

Future Years: \$0

Project Start/End Date: 2016/2016

Project Status: Project pending funding in 2016

Changes Since the 2015 Budget: New project

ROBE CANYON PARK IMPROVEMENTS: Park improvements including possible trailhead



## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2016-2021

**Department:** 09 Parks And Recreation

**Short Name:** Regional Parks - Acquisition/Development

expansion, bridge replacement, and general trail improvements. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$25,920

2016: \$0

Future Years: \$0

Project Start/End Date: 2016/2016

Project Status: Project scoping underway

Changes Since the 2015 Budget: None

**SALTWATER (NORTH COUNTY) PARK ACQUISITION:** Acquisition of a north county saltwater access park. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$61,650

2016: \$18,603 (GMA Mit. Fees)

Future Years: 2017 - \$15,000 (GMA Mit. Fees), 2018 - \$15,000 (GMA Mit. Fees), 2019 - \$15,000 (GMA Mit. Fees), 2020 - \$15,000 (GMA Mit. Fees) and 2021 \$165,000 (GMA Mit. Fees, Grant)

Project Start/End Date: TBD/TBD

Project Status: Accumulation of funding for future acquisition

Changes Since the 2015 Budget: New project

**STEELHEAD PARK IMPROVEMENTS:** Initial improvements to the Steelhead Park property following transfer from SWM. Improvements are anticipated to include fencing, gates and signage and may include acquisition of property in-holdings. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$12,086

2016: \$0

Future Years: \$0

Project Start/End Date: TBD/TBD

Project Status: Project pending property transfer from SWM

Changes Since the 2015 Budget: New project

**TRAFTON TRAILHEAD BANK STABILIZATION:** Stabilize eroding riverbank. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0

2016: \$0

Future Years: 2020 - \$100,000 (REET 2)

Project Start/End Date: 2020/2022

Project Status: Project pending funding in 2020

Changes Since the 2015 Budget: None

**WENBERG CAMPING IMPROVEMENTS:** Reconfigure RV Loop 1 within the campground in order to improve use of the area. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$8,054

2016: \$0



## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2016-2021

**Department:** 09 Parks And Recreation

**Short Name:** Regional Parks - Acquisition/Development

Future Years: 2018 - \$315,000 (REET 2)

Project Start/End Date: 2018/2021

Project Status: Project pending funding in 2018

Changes Since the 2015 Budget: 2016 funding reallocated to Flowing Lake Campground Expansion project in order to expedite revenue generating improvements. Project funding delayed to 2018.

WENBERG DAY USE IMPROVEMENTS: Boat launch and day use area improvements. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$2,126,859

2016: \$9,010 (SEPA Mit. Fees)

Future Years: \$0

Project Start/End Date: 2014/2016

Project Status: Design and engineering has been completed and permits applied for. Parks was successful in obtaining partial grant funding for the project and construction is anticipated for 2016.

Changes Since the 2015 Budget: Allocation of SEPA mitigation funding

WENBERG DAY USE RESTROOM REMODEL: Remodel the restroom/concession building located in the day use portion of Wenberg County Park. Remodeling is planned to address accessibility issues and complement other park improvements. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0

2016: \$0

Future Years: 2017 - \$208,000 (SEPA Mit. Fees, REET 2) and 2018 - \$8,000 (SEPA Mit. Fees)

Project Start/End Date: 2017/2018

Project Status: Project pending funding in 2017

Changes Since the 2015 Budget: New project

WENBERG COUNTY PARK PAVEMENT PRESERVATION AND REPAIR: Pavement repair and preservation (i.e. Slurry seal) to correct pavement issues and preserve pavement integrity. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0

2016: \$0

Future Years: 2018 - \$300,000 (REET 2)

Project Start/End Date: 2018/2018

Project Status: Project pending funding in 2018

Changes Since the 2015 Budget: None

WEST LAKE ROESIGER PARK DEVELOPMENT: Culvert repairs in order to protect current park access. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$103,443

2016: \$0

Future Years: \$0



# Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2016-2021

**Department:** 09 Parks And Recreation

**Short Name:** Regional Parks - Acquisition/Development

Project Start/End Date: TBD/TBD

Project Status: Project waiting for availability of staff time to complete

Changes Since the 2015 Budget: None

WYATT REGIONAL PARK IMPROVEMENTS: Boat launch repair and improvements when necessitated by facility conditions. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$88,013

2016: \$0

Future Years: \$0

Project Start/End Date: TBD/TBD

Project Status: Project pending need for improvements

Changes Since the 2015 Budget: None

Budget Transfer within Fund 309:

Transferring \$ 61,650 prior year Kayak Pt Park Service Area (301) to Saltwater North County Park Acquisition from Community Program/Lakewood Vicinity Acquisition which is not a priority.

Internal Regional Program Transfer:

\$96,804 prior year Reet 2 (\$70,000 from 10th St Park and \$26,804 from Picnic Point) transferred to Meadowdale to work on high priority project.

## **CIP - Capital:**

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program				
	Object	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	Program Subtotal:	\$2,430,480	\$2,100,000	\$10,317,605	\$0	\$400,000	\$925,211
		\$2,430,480	\$2,100,000	\$10,317,605	\$0	\$400,000	\$925,211
<b>309</b>	<b>001 Parks Construction</b>	<b>985 Parks And Recreation -</b>	<b>946 Regional</b>				
	Object	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Capital Outlays		\$2,576,945	\$1,378,000	\$1,328,000	\$1,845,000	\$1,220,000	\$1,120,000
	Program Subtotal:	\$2,576,945	\$1,378,000	\$1,328,000	\$1,845,000	\$1,220,000	\$1,120,000
<b>309</b>	<b>309 Parks Construction</b>	<b>985 Parks And Recreation -</b>	<b>946 Regional</b>				
	Object	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Capital Outlays		\$5,912	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Program Subtotal:	\$5,912	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>CIP-Capital Totals:</b>		<b>\$5,013,337</b>	<b>\$3,478,000</b>	<b>\$11,645,605</b>	<b>\$1,845,000</b>	<b>\$1,620,000</b>	<b>\$2,045,211</b>

## **CIP - Funding Source:**

Funding Source	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
SWM/River Funds	\$100,000	\$0	\$4,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
REET II	\$1,966,251	\$1,600,000	\$1,915,000	\$1,725,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,250,000
Prior Year Funds	\$2,430,480	\$0	\$602,605	\$0	\$0	\$125,211
Parks Mitigation	\$266,606	\$128,000	\$128,000	\$120,000	\$120,000	\$20,000
Other Grants	\$250,000	\$1,750,000	\$5,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$650,000



## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2016-2021

**Department:** 09 Parks And Recreation

**Short Name:** Regional Parks - Acquisition/Development

### **CIP - Funding Source:**

Funding Source	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Funding Sources Total:</b>	<b>\$5,013,337</b>	<b>\$3,478,000</b>	<b>\$11,645,605</b>	<b>\$1,845,000</b>	<b>\$1,620,000</b>	<b>\$2,045,211</b>

### **CIP - Operating:**

Category Name	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Supplies	\$0	\$12,000	\$20,000	\$5,000	\$0	\$0
Salaries/Benefits	\$0	\$132,500	\$32,500	\$20,000	\$0	\$0
Other Operating	\$0	\$26,000	\$20,000	\$5,000	\$0	\$0
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$170,500</b>	<b>\$72,500</b>	<b>\$30,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>



## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2016-2021

**Department:** 09 Parks And Recreation

**Short Name:** Special Use -Development

**Description:** SPECIAL USE PARKS - DEVELOPMENT: Snohomish County parks that offer unique facilities are defined as Special Use Parks. These parks, because of the special uses and the constituencies that promote and take advantage of the facility, also have the unique advantage of generating significant revenue and creating a sizable return on investment (ROI). These advantages are major contributors in Parks' efforts to approach sustainability. Special Use projects that are included in Parks' six-year Capital Improvement Program include improvements to existing facilities, as well as Master Planning work for a new shooting park, which is planned to be developed through a public/private partnership.

Snohomish County's Park Improvement Plan for Special Use Parks consists of the following:

EVERGREEN STATE FAIRGROUNDS IMPROVEMENTS: Implementation of portions of the recently completed Evergreen State Fairgrounds Master Plan update. Projects identified for completion over the next six years include: campground and equestrian facility improvements and construction of a wash rack. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0

2016: \$250,000 (REET 2)

Future Years: 2017 - \$250,000 (REET 2), 2018 - \$250,000 (REET 2), 2019 - \$250,000 (REET 2), 2020 - \$250,000 (REET 2) and 2021 - \$250,000 (REET 2)

Project Start/End Date: On-going program

Project Status: Project pending funding in 2016. Campground improvements are anticipated to be completed first.

Changes Since the 2015 Budget: New project

KAYAK POINT GOLF COURSE RENOVATION: Short term, as well as on-going, improvements at the Kayak Point Golf Course, in partnership with Access Golf. Projects are identified and funded jointly through agreement. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0

2016: \$20,000 (REET 2, Access Golf)

Future Years: 2017 - \$20,000 (REET 2, Access Golf), 2018 - \$20,000 (REET 2, Access Golf), 2019 - \$20,000 (REET 2, Access Golf), 2020 - \$20,000 (REET 2, Access Golf) and 2021 - \$20,000 (REET 2, Access Golf)

Project Start/End Date: On-going program

Project Status: A set of improvements was completed in 2015 and efforts to identify and complete the next projects will be completed as funding is available

Changes Since the 2015 Budget: None

SKY VALLEY SPORTSMANS PARK DEVELOPMENT: Development of a Master Plan to guide future development of the site through a public/private partnership. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$113,406

2016: \$100,000 (REET 2)

Future Years: 2017 - \$100,000 (REET 2) and 2018 - \$100,000 (REET 2)

Project Start/End Date: 2014/TBD

Project Status: Discussions with DNR are underway to review site options and best means of utilizing area properties



## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2016-2021

**Department:** 09 Parks And Recreation

**Short Name:** Special Use -Development

Changes Since the 2015 Budget: \$100,000 additional REET 2 was added to 2016, 2017 & 2018 to fund any necessary studies related to potential site adjustments and to further the design process

### **CIP - Capital:**

Fund	SubFund	Division		Program			
	Object	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
		\$113,406	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Program Subtotal:	\$113,406	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

### **309 001 Parks Construction      985 Parks And Recreation -      947 Special Use**

Object	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Capital Outlays	\$120,000	\$120,000	\$120,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000
Program Subtotal:	\$120,000	\$120,000	\$120,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000
<b>CIP-Capital Totals:</b>	<b>\$233,406</b>	<b>\$120,000</b>	<b>\$120,000</b>	<b>\$20,000</b>	<b>\$20,000</b>	<b>\$20,000</b>

### **CIP - Funding Source:**

Funding Source	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
REET II	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
Prior Year Funds	\$113,406	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Funds	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
<b>Funding Sources Total:</b>	<b>\$233,406</b>	<b>\$120,000</b>	<b>\$120,000</b>	<b>\$20,000</b>	<b>\$20,000</b>	<b>\$20,000</b>





## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2016-2021

**Department:** 09 Parks And Recreation

**Short Name:** Support

**Description:** SUPPORT - PARKS ACQUISITION, DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENTS: Parks requires a variety of professional staff to support the Parks Department's capital planning, citizen participation, grant writing, contracts, Interlocal cooperation agreements, acquisition, design and engineering, program supervision, and construction management. In addition, funding for smaller capital projects that may be constructed by Parks maintenance staff is included to facilitate needed improvements. Snohomish County Park Improvement Plan which provides support for park acquisition, development, and improvement projects includes:

GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS: Funding for small capital projects. These projects are typically accomplished by the Parks Maintenance Division and are focused on priorities such as ADA and NPDES improvements, life-cycle replacements and operational efficiencies. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0

2016: \$406,630 (REET 2, Interest Income)

Future Years: 2017 - \$400,000 (REET 2), 2018 - \$400,000 (REET 2), 2019 - \$400,000 (REET 2), 2020 - \$400,000 (REET 2) and 2021 - \$400,000 (REET 2)

Project Start/End Date: On-going program

Project Status: A number of projects were completed in 2015 including roof replacements, small-scale asphalt preservation, pump house renovation and others. A list of projects to be completed in 2016 has been generated and is ranked for completion.

Changes Since the 2015 Budget: Addition of interest income

CAPITAL SUPPORT/SALARIES, OVERHEAD AND BENEFITS: On-going funding for professional staff to support Parks' capital program. Capital staffing includes planners, landscape architects, engineers, contract administration, property acquisition specialist, and a portion of management/supervision. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0

2016: \$1,459,714 (REET 2)

Future Years: 2017 - \$1,506,129 (REET 2), 2018 - \$1,554,545 (REET 2), 2019 - \$1,605,070 (REET 2), 2020 - \$1,657,818 (REET 2) and 2021 - \$1,712,910 (REET 2)

Project Start/End Date: On-going program

Project Status: The Planning group completed a wide variety of project in 2015 including land acquisitions, Master Plan completions, design and engineering for a variety of projects, permit procurement, construction oversight and management, life-cycle renovations, long-range planning processes, public outreach and involvement and others.

Changes Since the 2015 Budget: Addition of non-project based Associate Planner and Senior Planner. The Associate Planner position is a continuation of a previously approved project position and is proposed to assist with life-cycle replacement projects, small capital projects and general support for Parks' Planning Section. The Senior Planner position is new and is proposed to support completion of the capital projects identified within this CIP, including grant funded projects awarded in 2015. Over \$4 million dollars in grant funding was awarded for seven capital projects and additional requests are anticipated to be submitted in future years.

2013 BOND REPAYMENT: Repayment of a bond issued in 2013 to fund a variety of capital improvements. Repayment of this bond will continue over the coming years. Funding is proposed as follows:



# Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2016-2021

**Department:** 09 Parks And Recreation

**Short Name:** Support

Prior Year Balance: \$0

2016: \$369,948 (REET 2, Interest Income)

Future Years: 2017 - \$342,650 (REET 2), 2018 - \$345,450 (REET 2), 2019 - \$340,450 (REET 2), 2020 - \$345,250 (REET 2) and 2021 - \$344,450 (REET 2)

Project Start/End Date: 2013/2032

Project Status: On-going repayment project

Changes Since the 2015 Budget: Addition of interest income to 2016 repayment

## **CIP - Capital:**

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program				
	Object	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
		\$0	\$1,506,129	\$1,554,545	\$1,605,070	\$1,657,818	\$1,712,910
	Program Subtotal:	\$0	\$1,506,129	\$1,554,545	\$1,605,070	\$1,657,818	\$1,712,910

### **309 001 Parks Construction**

### **985 Parks And Recreation -**

### **949 Support**

Object	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
FundBal,Nonexp,TransOut	\$344,700	\$342,650	\$345,450	\$340,450	\$345,250	\$344,450
Capital Outlays	\$410,928	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000
Interfund Payments For Service	\$18,950	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program Subtotal:	\$774,578	\$742,650	\$745,450	\$740,450	\$745,250	\$744,450

### **309 309 Parks Construction**

### **985 Parks And Recreation -**

### **949 Support**

Object	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Salaries and Wages	\$927,886	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Personnel Benefits	\$378,427	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Supplies	\$15,600	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Services	\$31,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interfund Payments For Service	\$104,370	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program Subtotal:	\$1,457,283	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

<b>CIP-Capital Totals:</b>	<b>\$2,231,861</b>	<b>\$2,248,779</b>	<b>\$2,299,995</b>	<b>\$2,345,520</b>	<b>\$2,403,068</b>	<b>\$2,457,360</b>
----------------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------

## **CIP - Funding Source:**

Funding Source	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
REET II	\$2,201,983	\$2,248,779	\$2,299,995	\$2,345,520	\$2,403,068	\$2,457,360
Other Funds	\$29,878	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Funding Sources Total:</b>	<b>\$2,231,861</b>	<b>\$2,248,779</b>	<b>\$2,299,995</b>	<b>\$2,345,520</b>	<b>\$2,403,068</b>	<b>\$2,457,360</b>



## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2016-2021

**Department:** 09 Parks And Recreation

**Short Name:** Trails - Acquisition/Development

**Description:** Exec Phase added: On 8/19/15 Council approved Motion 15-292 which allowed the Parks Department to employ a Park Property Specialist, 1.0 Project FTE (end date 12/31/2017) to support the Parks Real Property Administrator in acquiring property related to FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Grant # D16-002 for the SR 530 Flooding and Mudslide Incident Buyout Project. This FTE is being added to this package since it will be added during 2015.

Snohomish County's Park Improvement Plan for Trails consists of the following:

**TRAILS – ACQUISITION/DEVELOPMENT:** The non-motorized recreational trail system developed by Snohomish County Parks is a major County asset. The Centennial Trail, for example, annually attracts over 400,000 users. Trails are a major part of Snohomish County Parks' future. The Centennial Trail is an ongoing project that provides a paved, non-motorized, multipurpose trail with a parallel natural surface equestrian trail bringing a wide variety of enthusiastic users from the City of Snohomish to the Skagit/Snohomish County line. Future development of the Centennial Trail south and east of the City of Snohomish is planned and includes two alignments – one to the Woodinville area and the other to the City of Monroe and south along the Duvall-Monroe Rd. Small improvements have been made to the 27-mile Whitehorse Trail corridor extending from the City of Arlington to the Town of Darrington and additional build out of this corridor is planned. Future development depends on local resources as well as funding that can and has been generated from state and federal grant opportunities. Trail projects include:

**CENTENNIAL TRAIL (20th ST TRAILHEAD):** Paving of a portion of the Centennial Trail 20th St. Trailhead in order to facilitate access to the trail. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$79,191  
2016: \$25,680 (SEPA Mit. Fees)  
Future Years: \$0

Project Start/End Date: 2016/2016

Project Status: Project scoping is complete and construction of the project is pending additional funding in 2016

Changes Since the 2015 Budget: Project is not new, but was not identified in 2015 budget as it was anticipated that the project would be completed in 2014. Refinement of the scope for this project indicated that additional funding was needed and it was therefore delayed to 2016.

**CENTENNIAL TRAIL (East Side Rail Corridor):** Development of the eastside rail corridor as an extension of the Centennial Trail (CT). This segment will extend the CT from the Skagit County border all the way to King County and add an additional twelve miles to the trail. The eastside rail corridor is proposed to be developed as a paved, multi-use trail. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$2,890,279  
2016: \$202,515 (SEPA Mit. Fees, REET 2)  
Future Years: 2017 - \$2,000 (SEPA Mit. Fees), 2018 - \$2,000 (SEPA Mit. Fees), 2019 - \$2,000 (SEPA Mit. Fees), 2020 - \$2,000 (SEPA Mit. Fees) and 2021 - \$2,000 (SEPA Mit. Fees)

Project Start/End Date: 2014/TBD

Project Status: Parks is working with Public Works to complete design and alignment acquisition.

Changes Since the 2015 Budget: Addition of out-year SEPA impact fees to support project

**CENTENNIAL TRAIL (Getchell Trailhead):** Paving improvements at the Getchell Trailhead. Funding



## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2016-2021

**Department:** 09 Parks And Recreation

**Short Name:** Trails - Acquisition/Development

is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$86,877  
2016: \$17,026 (SEPA Mit. Fees)  
Future Years: 2016 - \$0

Project Start/End Date: 2016/2016

Project Status: Project scoping is complete and construction of the project is pending additional funding in 2016

Changes Since the 2015 Budget: Addition of SEPA impact fees to support project

CENTENNIAL TRAIL PAVEMENT PRESERVATION: Pavement preservation (i.e. slurry seal) to preserve pavement integrity. Work is planned to minimize the need for future, large scale renovation. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$33,986  
2016: \$70,000 (REET 2)  
Future Years: 2017 - \$90,000 (REET 2), 2018 - \$90,000 (REET 2), 2019 - \$100,000 (REET 2), 2020 - \$100,000 (REET 2) and 2021 - \$100,000 (REET 2)

Project Start/End Date: On-going program

Project Status: An initial, small-scale slurry seal project was completed in 2015 in order to test preservation methodology and develop test specifications. Additional work was completed to complete necessary cut/patch repairs. Larger scale treatment is planned to be initiated in 2016.

Changes Since the 2015 Budget: None

CENTENNIAL TRAIL (City of Snohomish to City of Monroe): Design and development of the Centennial Trail between the Cities of Snohomish and Monroe. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$2,273  
2016: \$0  
Future Years: 2018 - \$500,000 (REET 2), 2019 - \$500,000 (REET 2), 2020 - \$500,000 (REET 2) and 2021 - \$500,000 (REET 2)

Project Start/End Date: 2018/TBD

Project Status: Project is pending funding in 2018

Changes Since the 2015 Budget: Reallocation of 2016 SEPA mitigation funding to Fairfield

INTERURBAN TRAIL PAVEMENT PRESERVATION: Pavement preservation (i.e. slurry seal) to preserve pavement integrity. Work is planned to minimize the need for future, large scale renovation. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0  
2016: \$50,000 (REET 2)  
Future Years: 2017 - \$50,000 (REET 2) and 2018 - \$50,000 (REET 2).

Project Start/End Date: 2016/2018

Project Status: Project is pending funding in 2016

Changes Since the 2015 Budget: None



## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2016-2021

**Department:** 09 Parks And Recreation

**Short Name:** Trails - Acquisition/Development

INTERURBAN TRAIL CONNECTION: Acquire and develop a new alignment of that portion of the Interurban Trail which is located near the intersection of I-5 and 132nd St. and which will be impacted by adjacent highway modifications. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0

2016: \$0

Future Years: 2017 - \$100,000 (REET 1), 2018 - \$200,000 (REET 2) and 2019 - \$300,000 (REET 2)

Project Start/End Date: 2017/2019

Project Status: Project is pending funding in 2017

Changes Since the 2015 Budget: New project

MUKILTEO TRAIL: Bike/pedestrian trail extending between SR 525 and Airport Rd. This project includes acquisition and construction and will be completed in cooperation with the City of Mukilteo. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance:

\$100,000

2016: \$300,000 (REET 2)

Future Years: 2017 - \$100,000 (REET 2) and 2018 - \$200,000 (REET 2)

Project Start/End Date: 2015/TBD

Project Status: Funding is being accumulated and respective roles and responsibilities of partners defined

Changes Since the 2015 Budget: Addition of \$200,000 of REET2 in 2016 to support project development

NORTH CREEK TRAIL: Development of the North Creek Trail. Work is being completed by Snohomish County Public Works and a portion of the funding provided through Parks' budget. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$222,350

2016: \$0

Future Years: \$0

Project Start/End Date: 2013/TBD

Project Status: Public Works has completed initial design work for the project and is currently seeking funding for construction. Construction will occur when funding is available

Changes Since the 2015 Budget: Reallocation of SEPA based impact mitigation fees to North Creek Parking Expansion project

WHITEHORSE TRAIL IMPROVEMENTS: Continued development of the Whitehorse Trail. Work includes completion of bridge redecking, repair of the Hwy 530 slide area, surfacing and drainage improvements, embankment stabilization, highway crossings and trailhead acquisition and development. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$3,157,660

2016: \$531,580 (GMA Impact Mit. Fees, RCO, FEMA, WSDOT Grants & adjustments to budgets based on actual grant awards.

Future Years: 2017 - \$4,000 (SEPA and GMA Impact Mit. Fees), 2018 - \$4,000 (SEPA and GMA



# Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2016-2021

**Department:** 09 Parks And Recreation

**Short Name:** Trails - Acquisition/Development

Impact Mit. Fees), 2019 - \$4,000 (SEPA and GMA Impact Mit. Fees), 2020 - \$4,000 (SEPA and GMA Impact Mit. Fees) and 2021 - \$4,000 (SEPA and GMA Impact Mit. Fees).

Project Start/End Date: 2013/TBD

Project Status: Public Works has completed initial design work for the project and is currently seeking funding for construction. Construction will occur when funding is available

Changes Since the 2015 Budget: Compilation of 2015 Arlington/Darrington Recovery Priority Package trail based components into a single project. Addition of mitigation fees.

Budget Transfer within Fund 309:

Transferred \$ 72,864 prior year Mitigation District #8 dollars (\$64,969 for Centennial Trail -Gettchell Trailhead improvements and \$7,895 for Whitehorse Trail Dev) from Community Program No County acquisition project which is not a priority.

## **CIP - Capital:**

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program				
	Object	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
		\$3,157,714	\$3,112,629	\$700,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$2,502,273
	Program Subtotal:	\$3,157,714	\$3,112,629	\$700,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$2,502,273
<b>309</b>	<b>001 Parks Construction</b>	<b>985 Parks And Recreation -</b>	<b>948 Trails</b>				
	Object	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	Capital Outlays	\$1,269,665	\$246,000	\$446,000	\$406,000	\$106,000	\$106,000
	Program Subtotal:	\$1,269,665	\$246,000	\$446,000	\$406,000	\$106,000	\$106,000
<b>CIP-Capital Totals:</b>		<b>\$4,427,379</b>	<b>\$3,358,629</b>	<b>\$1,146,000</b>	<b>\$906,000</b>	<b>\$606,000</b>	<b>\$2,608,273</b>

## **CIP - Funding Source:**

Funding Source	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
REET II	\$620,000	\$240,000	\$940,000	\$900,000	\$600,000	\$600,000
REET I	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Prior Year Funds	\$3,157,714	\$3,112,629	\$200,000	\$0	\$0	\$2,273
Parks Mitigation	\$120,665	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000
Other Grants	\$529,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,000,000
<b>Funding Sources Total:</b>	<b>\$4,427,379</b>	<b>\$3,358,629</b>	<b>\$1,146,000</b>	<b>\$906,000</b>	<b>\$606,000</b>	<b>\$2,608,273</b>

## **CIP - Operating:**

Category Name	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Supplies	\$0	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Salaries/Benefits	\$0	\$70,000	\$16,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Operating	\$0	\$15,000	\$4,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$105,000</b>	<b>\$20,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>



## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2016-2021

**Department:** 14 Information Services

**Short Name:** 315 CIP

**Description:** This package summarizes the main elements of Information Services current 36 month technology plan

### FINANCE/HR/TIMEKEEPING:

Enterprise system replacement for finance and HR

PROJECT	2016	2017	2018
Finance/HR	\$250,000	\$100,000	\$100,00

### LAND TECHNOLOGY INTEGRATION:

Projects in this area include various land related system projects such as property evaluation, tax assessment and receipting and parcel mapping.

The Proval/Ascend system is utilized by multiple County departments and has been identified by ITAC as the highest priority LTI project. Information Services continues to allocate the remainder of the \$350,000 total per year of sales tax to fund the projected \$1,000,000 budget for this project by 2016. Beginning reserve balance for 2015 is 949,321. The total current estimated project cost is \$2,000,000.

PROJECT	2016	2017	2018
Proval/Ascend	\$100,000	\$250,000	\$250,000

### ADMINISTRATION OTHER

In addition to Administration Integration Technology projects planned for the 36 month period, there is also the Technology Replacement Program (TRP), the County's annual workstation and infrastructure replacement. The TRP includes replacement and upgrades to critical components of the County's infrastructure. TRP is funded through the interfund rates paid by the client departments. Projects not related to the TRP are generally funded by sources other than rates. The costs of some replacement projects are spread over a multi-year period. The table portrays the 2016-2019 planned expenditures.

DESCRIPTION	2016	2017	2018	2019
PC/Laptops	\$398,773	\$489,198	\$479,814	\$470,618
Infrastructure	\$550,000	\$550,000	\$550,000	\$550,000 (servers, systems, storage, network, data center, etc)
Imaging	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000
GIS	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
Orthophotos	\$0	\$0	\$240,000	\$0
Audio Visual	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000
Disaster	\$38,000	\$38,000	\$38,000	\$38,000
Telephony	\$175,000	\$175,000	\$75,000	\$75,000

### **CIP - Capital:**

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program			
	Object	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
						2021
		\$1,550,773	\$1,641,198	\$1,807,814	\$1,558,618	\$0
						\$0



## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2016-2021

**Department:** 14 Information Services

**Short Name:** 315 CIP

Object	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Program Subtotal:	\$1,550,773	\$1,641,198	\$1,807,814	\$1,558,618	\$0	\$0
<b>CIP-Capital Totals:</b>	<b>\$1,550,773</b>	<b>\$1,641,198</b>	<b>\$1,807,814</b>	<b>\$1,558,618</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

**CIP - Funding Source:**

Funding Source	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Sales & Use Tax	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$0	\$0
Prior Year Funds	(\$210,227)	(\$209,802)	\$61,814	(\$177,382)	\$0	\$0
Interfund DIS Rates	\$1,411,000	\$1,501,000	\$1,396,000	\$1,386,000	\$0	\$0
<b>Funding Sources Total:</b>	<b>\$1,550,773</b>	<b>\$1,641,198</b>	<b>\$1,807,814</b>	<b>\$1,558,618</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>





## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2016-2021

**Department:** 17 Debt Service

**Short Name:** Debt P289, 2005A Bond - CRI, gun range (CIP)

**Description:** This entire program 289 is now part of the 2015 Bond, Program 429

Program 289

This package is for the CIP portion of the 2005A Bond for:

CRI new admin completion

Existing campus remodel (Admin West)

Mission Building remodel

Sheriff storage / gun range

Funding source is:

REET 1

See related non-CIP package #189

### **CIP - Capital:**

Fund	SubFund	Division		Program			
<u>215</u>	<u>215</u>	<u>Limited Tax Debt</u>	<u>715</u>	<u>Limited Tax Debt</u>	<u>429</u>	<u>2015 Bonds</u>	
Object		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Debt Service: Principal		\$220,488	\$406,000	\$301,000	\$301,000	\$419,000	\$418,000
Debt Service Costs		\$186,995	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program Subtotal:		\$407,483	\$406,000	\$301,000	\$301,000	\$419,000	\$418,000
CIP-Capital Totals:		\$407,483	\$406,000	\$301,000	\$301,000	\$419,000	\$418,000

### **CIP - Funding Source:**

Funding Source	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
REET 1	\$407,483	\$406,000	\$301,000	\$301,000	\$419,000	\$418,000
<b>Funding Sources Total:</b>	<b>\$407,483</b>	<b>\$406,000</b>	<b>\$301,000</b>	<b>\$301,000</b>	<b>\$419,000</b>	<b>\$418,000</b>



## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2016-2021

**Department:** 17 Debt Service

**Short Name:** Debt P299, 2005B Bond - Refi (CIP)

**Description:** This entire program 289 is now part of the 2015 Bond, Program 429

Program 299

This package is for the CIP part of the 2005B refunding Bond for:  
County 800 mhz bonding

Funding source is:

REET 1

See corresponding non-CIP package #190

### **CIP - Capital:**

Fund	SubFund	Division		Program			
<b>215</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>Limited Tax Debt</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>Limited Tax Debt</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>2015 Bonds</b>	
Object	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Debt Service: Principal	\$113,188	\$202,000	\$406,000	\$406,000			
Debt Service Costs	\$88,458	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Program Subtotal:	\$201,646	\$202,000	\$406,000	\$406,000	\$0	\$0	
<b>CIP-Capital Totals:</b>	<b>\$201,646</b>	<b>\$202,000</b>	<b>\$406,000</b>	<b>\$406,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	

### **CIP - Funding Source:**

Funding Source	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
REET 1	\$201,646	\$202,000	\$406,000	\$406,000	\$0	\$0	
<b>Funding Sources Total:</b>	<b>\$201,646</b>	<b>\$202,000</b>	<b>\$406,000</b>	<b>\$406,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	



## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2016-2021

**Department:** 17 Debt Service

**Short Name:** Debt P319, 2006 Bond - Gun range, lot (CIP)

**Description:** This entire program 289 is now part of the 2015 Bond, Program 429

Program 319

This package is the CIP portion of the 2006 Bond's debt service for the Sheriffs Gun Range/Impound lot.

Funding sources:

REET 1

Sheriffs General Fund

Please see corresponding non-CIP package #192

### **CIP - Capital:**

Fund	SubFund	Division			Program		
<b>215</b>	<b>215</b>	<b><u>Limited Tax Debt</u></b>			<b>429</b>	<b><u>2015 Bonds</u></b>	
	Object	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	Debt Service: Principal	\$77,468	\$132,000	\$132,000	\$132,000	\$132,000	\$132,000
	Debt Service Costs	\$53,882	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Program Subtotal:	\$131,350	\$132,000	\$132,000	\$132,000	\$132,000	\$132,000
<b>CIP-Capital Totals:</b>		<b>\$131,350</b>	<b>\$132,000</b>	<b>\$132,000</b>	<b>\$132,000</b>	<b>\$132,000</b>	<b>\$132,000</b>

### **CIP - Funding Source:**

Funding Source	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
REET I	\$95,038	\$96,000	\$96,000	\$96,000	\$96,000	\$96,000
General Fund	\$36,312	\$36,000	\$36,000	\$36,000	\$36,000	\$36,000
<b>Funding Sources Total:</b>	<b>\$131,350</b>	<b>\$132,000</b>	<b>\$132,000</b>	<b>\$132,000</b>	<b>\$132,000</b>	<b>\$132,000</b>



## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2016-2021

**Department:** 17 Debt Service

**Short Name:** Debt P339, 2009B Bond - Animal shelter (CIP)

**Description:** Program 339  
This package is for the CIP part of the 2009B bond for:  
Animal Shelter

Funding sources:  
REET 1

Note: There is a small amount of fund balance remaining in Fd100, \$15.98, that will be cleaned up in this package.

Please see corresponding non-CIP package #195

### **CIP - Capital:**

Fund	SubFund	Division			Program		
<b>215</b>	<b>215</b>	<b><u>Limited Tax Debt</u></b>			<b>339</b>	<b><u>2009B Bonds</u></b>	
	Object	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	Debt Service: Principal	\$147,429	\$270,000	\$270,000	\$270,000	\$270,000	\$270,000
	Debt Service Costs	\$120,717	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Program Subtotal:	\$268,146	\$270,000	\$270,000	\$270,000	\$270,000	\$270,000
	<b>CIP-Capital Totals:</b>	<b>\$268,146</b>	<b>\$270,000</b>	<b>\$270,000</b>	<b>\$270,000</b>	<b>\$270,000</b>	<b>\$270,000</b>

### **CIP - Funding Source:**

Funding Source	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
REET I	\$268,146	\$270,000	\$270,000	\$270,000	\$270,000	\$270,000
<b>Funding Sources Total:</b>	<b>\$268,146</b>	<b>\$270,000</b>	<b>\$270,000</b>	<b>\$270,000</b>	<b>\$270,000</b>	<b>\$270,000</b>



# Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2016-2021

**Department:** 17 Debt Service

**Short Name:** Debt P359, 2010A Bond-800Mhz, Prks NIPS, CRI (CIP)

**Description:** Program 359  
This package accounts for the non-CIP portion of the 2010A bond issuance including:

800MHz  
Parks (NIPS)  
CRI

Funding sources are:  
REET1

See related non-CIP package #197

## **CIP - Capital:**

Fund	SubFund	Division			Program		
<b>215</b>	<b>215</b>	<b><u>Limited Tax Debt</u></b>			<b>359</b>	<b><u>2010 A</u></b>	
	Object	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	Debt Service: Principal	\$3,171,578	\$2,236,000	\$2,236,000	\$2,236,000	\$2,236,000	\$2,236,000
	Debt Service Costs	\$289,317	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Program Subtotal:	\$3,460,895	\$2,236,000	\$2,236,000	\$2,236,000	\$2,236,000	\$2,236,000
<b>CIP-Capital Totals:</b>		<b>\$3,460,895</b>	<b>\$2,236,000</b>	<b>\$2,236,000</b>	<b>\$2,236,000</b>	<b>\$2,236,000</b>	<b>\$2,236,000</b>

## **CIP - Funding Source:**

Funding Source	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
REET I	\$3,460,895	\$2,236,000	\$2,236,000	\$2,236,000	\$2,236,000	\$2,236,000
<b>Funding Sources Total:</b>	<b>\$3,460,895</b>	<b>\$2,236,000</b>	<b>\$2,236,000</b>	<b>\$2,236,000</b>	<b>\$2,236,000</b>	<b>\$2,236,000</b>



## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2016-2021

**Department:** 17 Debt Service

**Short Name:** Debt P380, 2012A Bond - CRI and Parks refi (CIP)

**Description:** Program 380  
This is the CIP package for the 2012A Refunding Bond that refunds the 2003a Bond (prog 279).

There are two projects in this Bond that carried over from the 2003A Bond  
CRI  
Willis Tucker

Funding sources are:  
REET 1  
REET 2

### **CIP - Capital:**

Fund	SubFund	Division			Program		
<b>215</b>	<b>215</b>	<b><u>Limited Tax Debt</u></b>			<b>380</b>	<b><u>2012 A-RFNDG</u></b>	
	Object	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	Debt Service: Principal	\$260,000	\$375,000	\$375,000	\$375,000	\$375,000	\$375,000
	Debt Service Costs	\$118,450	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Program Subtotal:	\$378,450	\$375,000	\$375,000	\$375,000	\$375,000	\$375,000
	<b>CIP-Capital Totals:</b>	<b>\$378,450</b>	<b>\$375,000</b>	<b>\$375,000</b>	<b>\$375,000</b>	<b>\$375,000</b>	<b>\$375,000</b>

### **CIP - Funding Source:**

Funding Source	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
REET II	\$144,750	\$140,000	\$140,000	\$140,000	\$140,000	\$140,000
REET I	\$233,700	\$235,000	\$235,000	\$235,000	\$235,000	\$235,000
<b>Funding Sources Total:</b>	<b>\$378,450</b>	<b>\$375,000</b>	<b>\$375,000</b>	<b>\$375,000</b>	<b>\$375,000</b>	<b>\$375,000</b>



# Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2016-2021

**Department:** 17 Debt Service

**Short Name:** Debt P389, 2011B Bond - CRI, gun range (CIP)

**Description:** Program 389  
This is the CIP package for the 2011B refunding Bond for:  
CRI,  
Gun Range, and  
Auditors Election Equipment.

Funding sources:  
REET 1 for the gun range  
REET II, \$1.0 million as allowed by HB1953

See corresponding non-CIP package #203

## **CIP - Capital:**

Fund	SubFund	Division			Program		
<u>215</u>	<u>215</u>	<u>Limited Tax Debt</u>	<u>715</u>	<u>Limited Tax Debt</u>	<u>389</u>	<u>2011B (03)</u>	
Object		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Debt Service: Principal		\$200,000	\$1,673,000	\$1,673,000	\$1,673,000	\$1,645,000	\$1,645,000
Debt Service Costs		\$1,464,482	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program Subtotal:		\$1,664,482	\$1,673,000	\$1,673,000	\$1,673,000	\$1,645,000	\$1,645,000
CIP-Capital Totals:		\$1,664,482	\$1,673,000	\$1,673,000	\$1,673,000	\$1,645,000	\$1,645,000

## **CIP - Funding Source:**

Funding Source	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
REET II	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
REET I	\$664,482	\$673,000	\$673,000	\$673,000	\$645,000	\$645,000
<b>Funding Sources Total:</b>	<b>\$1,664,482</b>	<b>\$1,673,000</b>	<b>\$1,673,000</b>	<b>\$1,673,000</b>	<b>\$1,645,000</b>	<b>\$1,645,000</b>



## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2016-2021

**Department:** 17 Debt Service

**Short Name:** Debt P399, 2011C Bond - Cathcart (CIP)

**Description:** Program 399

This package is for the CIP part of the 2011C Bond for:  
the Cathcart property

Funding source is:  
REET 1

see corresponding non-CIP package #204

### **CIP - Capital:**

Fund	SubFund	Division			Program		
<b>215</b>	<b>215</b>	<b><u>Limited Tax Debt</u></b>			<b>399</b>	<b><u>2011C (08 CATHCART)</u></b>	
	Object	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	Debt Service: Principal	\$1,350,000	\$2,281,815	\$2,291,315	\$2,297,635	\$2,307,145	\$2,317,140
	Debt Service Costs	\$529,965	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Program Subtotal:	\$1,879,965	\$2,281,815	\$2,291,315	\$2,297,635	\$2,307,145	\$2,317,140
<b>CIP-Capital Totals:</b>		<b>\$1,879,965</b>	<b>\$2,281,815</b>	<b>\$2,291,315</b>	<b>\$2,297,635</b>	<b>\$2,307,145</b>	<b>\$2,317,140</b>

### **CIP - Funding Source:**

	Funding Source	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	REET I	\$1,879,965	\$2,281,815	\$2,291,315	\$2,297,635	\$2,307,145	\$2,317,140
<b>Funding Sources Total:</b>		<b>\$1,879,965</b>	<b>\$2,281,815</b>	<b>\$2,291,315</b>	<b>\$2,297,635</b>	<b>\$2,307,145</b>	<b>\$2,317,140</b>





## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2016-2021

**Department:** 17 Debt Service

**Short Name:** Debt P409, 2013 Bond - Courthouse (CIP)

**Description:** Program 409  
This package accounts for the CIP portion of the 2013 Bond issuance for:  
New Courthouse

Funding sources include:  
Fd002 for Courthouse interest payment year 3  
REET1 Courthouse interest payment year 3

see corresponding non-CIP package #207

### **CIP - Capital:**

Fund	SubFund	Division			Program		
<b>215</b>	<b>215</b>	<b><u>Limited Tax Debt</u></b>			<b>409</b>	<b><u>2013 Bonds</u></b>	
	Object	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	Debt Service: Principal	\$0	\$0	\$20,000	\$180,000	\$345,000	\$515,000
	Debt Service Costs	\$1,803,550	\$1,803,550	\$1,803,550	\$1,802,750	\$1,795,550	\$1,781,750
	Program Subtotal:	\$1,803,550	\$1,803,550	\$1,823,550	\$1,982,750	\$2,140,550	\$2,296,750
<b>CIP-Capital Totals:</b>		<b>\$1,803,550</b>	<b>\$1,803,550</b>	<b>\$1,823,550</b>	<b>\$1,982,750</b>	<b>\$2,140,550</b>	<b>\$2,296,750</b>

### **CIP - Funding Source:**

Funding Source	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
REET I	\$1,803,550	\$1,803,550	\$1,803,550	\$1,803,550	\$1,803,550	\$1,803,550
General Fund	\$0	\$0	\$20,000	\$179,200	\$337,000	\$493,200
<b>Funding Sources Total:</b>	<b>\$1,803,550</b>	<b>\$1,803,550</b>	<b>\$1,823,550</b>	<b>\$1,982,750</b>	<b>\$2,140,550</b>	<b>\$2,296,750</b>



## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2016-2021

**Department:** 18 Facilities Management

**Short Name:** 2016- 2021 CIP - Courthouse Project

**Description:** Utilize portion of current Courthouse bonds for:

Courthouse remodel to address pressing safety issues with the current courthouse including ADA requirements, elevator replacement, abatement, etc. Estimated cost \$19.4 million.

Necessary renovations to the Mission Building. Estimated cost \$9 million.

Project contingency for unanticipated expenses \$1 million.

### **CIP - Capital:**

Fund	SubFund	Division		Program			
	Object	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
		\$10,000,000	\$19,400,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Program Subtotal:	\$10,000,000	\$19,400,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	<b>CIP-Capital Totals:</b>	<b>\$10,000,000</b>	<b>\$19,400,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

### **CIP - Funding Source:**

Funding Source	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Prior Year Funds	\$10,000,000	\$19,400,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Funding Sources Total:</b>	<b>\$10,000,000</b>	<b>\$19,400,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>



## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2016-2021

**Department:** 18 Facilities Management

**Short Name:** 2016-2021 CIP Public Works Buildings

**Description:** To facilitate discussion, we have broken down our 2016-2021 capital plan into the following categories: Administration Buildings/Parking, Jail Facilities, Off-Campus District Courts, Mission/DJJC, Campus Enhancements/Other Buildings, Public Works Buildings and Fleet Service Buildings.

The facility related projects that are recommended to be funded in the 2016 budget are as follows:

Install 2nd Boiler (Cathcart) The heating hot water loop is supplied by a single boiler. Install a 2nd boiler to reduce run times and to provide redundancy (\$60,000).

### **CIP - Capital:**

Fund	SubFund	Division			Program		
<b>311</b>	<b>322</b>	<b><u>Capital Projects</u></b>			<b><u>811 Construction</u></b>		
					<b><u>001 Facilities Capital Projects</u></b>		
	Object	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Capital Outlays		\$60,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program Subtotal:		\$60,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>CIP-Capital Totals:</b>		<b>\$60,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

### **CIP - Funding Source:**

	Funding Source	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Facility Maintenance Funds		\$60,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Funding Sources Total:</b>		<b>\$60,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>



## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2016-2021

**Department:** 18 Facilities Management

**Short Name:** 2016-2021 CIP Administration Building/Parking

**Description:** To facilitate discussion, we have broken down our 2016-2021 capital plan into the following categories: Administration Buildings/Parking, Jail Facilities, Off-Campus District Courts, Mission/DJJC, Campus Enhancements/Other Buildings, Public Works Buildings and Fleet Service Buildings.

The facility related projects that are recommended to be funded in the 2016 budget are as follows:

Seal floors at Parking Garage - Water intrusion in winter months into elevator lobbies and on to parked vehicles. This will also cause damage to the steel post tension cables in the concrete slab. This is a phased project over several years. (\$50,000 in 2016).

### **CIP - Capital:**

Fund	SubFund	Division			Program		
<b>311</b>	<b>322</b>	<b><u>Capital Projects</u></b>			<b>811</b>	<b><u>Construction</u></b>	
					<b>001</b>	<b><u>Facilities Capital Projects</u></b>	
	Object	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Capital Outlays		\$50,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program Subtotal:		\$50,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>CIP-Capital Totals:</b>		<b>\$50,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

### **CIP - Funding Source:**

Funding Source	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Facility Maintenance Funds	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Funding Sources Total:</b>	<b>\$50,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>



## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2016-2021

**Department:** 18 Facilities Management

**Short Name:** 2016-2021 CIP Fleet Services Buildings

**Description:** To facilitate discussion, we have broken down our 2016-2021 capital plan into the following categories: Administration Buildings/Parking, Jail Facilities, Off-Campus District Courts, Mission/DJJC, Campus Enhancements/Other Buildings, Public Works Buildings, and Fleet Service Buildings.

The facility related project that is recommended to be funded in the 2016 budget is as follows:

McDougall Remodel: - Remodel existing NE office area to create warehouse area for inventory and parts storage, deliveries, and secure inventory control (\$100,000).

### **CIP - Capital:**

Fund	SubFund	Division			Program		
<b>311</b>	<b>322</b>	<b><u>Capital Projects</u></b>			<b><u>811 Construction</u></b>		
					<b><u>001 Facilities Capital Projects</u></b>		
	Object	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Capital Outlays		\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program Subtotal:		\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>CIP-Capital Totals:</b>		<b>\$100,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

### **CIP - Funding Source:**

	Funding Source	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Facility Maintenance Funds		\$100,000		\$0		\$0	\$0
<b>Funding Sources Total:</b>		<b>\$100,000</b>		<b>\$0</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>



# Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2016-2021

**Department:** 18 Facilities Management

**Short Name:** Fleet Capital Improvement Plan (CIP)

**Description:** This priority package is designed to give greater detail regarding equipment capital improvements (replacements) that Fleet plans to make in 2016 in excess of \$50,000. The assets Fleet intends to acquire below \$50,000 are included in a separate priority package

Asset# Make/Model Fund Model Year Est. Replacement Cost

D202 Int'l 7600 Dump Trk County Road 2011 \$254,695.30  
 D206 Int'l 7600 Dump Trk County Road 2011 \$254,695.30  
 D210 Int'l 7600 Dump Trk County Road 2011 \$254,695.30  
 D211 Int'l 7600 Dump Trk County Road 2011 \$254,695.30  
 M110 Brush Bandit 250 Chipper County Road 2004 \$51,483.99  
 M111 Brush Bandit 250 Chipper County Road 2004 \$51,483.99  
 M112 BrushBandit 250 Chipper County Road 2004 \$51,483.99  
 H111 M318 WHEELED EXCAVATOR County Road 2001 \$410,296.73  
 L108 JOHN DEERE 744H WHEEL LOADER County Road 2001 \$388,564.32  
 L201 Caterpillar 980G wheel loader County Road 2001 \$537,719.96  
 T809 DA36SA ALUM PUP TRAILER County Road 1996 \$72,068.54  
 T811 DA36SA ALUM PUP TRAILER County Road 1996 \$72,068.54  
 M043 06 Volvo VHD/Vactor 2110J6 County Road 2006 \$436,615.14  
 M044 06 Volvo VHD/Vactor 2110J6 County Road 2006 \$436,615.14  
 EL75 Cat 966 H Loader Solid Waste 008 \$500,069.02  
 EH07 Toyota 7FDU35 Solid Waste 2006 \$55,928.83  
 EH50 Komatsu Excavator Solid Waste 1999 \$354,307.67  
 EK03 NewHolland TS110 4WD Solid Waste 2001 \$137,496.25

## **CIP - Capital:**

Fund	SubFund	Division		Program			
502	502	<u>Equipment Rental &amp;</u>	600	<u>Equipment Rental And</u>	860	<u>Fleet Mgt - Maint &amp; Opera</u>	
	Object	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	Capital Outlays	\$4,574,983	\$5,874,365	\$5,874,489	\$6,077,152	\$5,077,928	\$4,689,805
	Program Subtotal:	\$4,574,983	\$5,874,365	\$5,874,489	\$6,077,152	\$5,077,928	\$4,689,805
	CIP-Capital Totals:	\$4,574,983	\$5,874,365	\$5,874,489	\$6,077,152	\$5,077,928	\$4,689,805

## **CIP - Funding Source:**

Funding Source	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
ER&R Funds	\$4,574,983	\$5,874,365	\$5,874,489	\$6,077,152	\$5,077,928	\$4,689,805
<b>Funding Sources Total:</b>	<b>\$4,574,983</b>	<b>\$5,874,365</b>	<b>\$5,874,489</b>	<b>\$6,077,152</b>	<b>\$5,077,928</b>	<b>\$4,689,805</b>



## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2016-2021

**Department:** 21 Airport

**Short Name:** Snohomish County Airport - Machinery and Equipment

**Description:** \$500 thousand has been budgeted for large machinery and equipment, including a \$230 thousand Regan Air Sweeper, along with additional maintenance equipment and planned vehicle replacements. This will be funded from the Airport's Enterprise Fund. The Airport's 2016 Operations Plan is discussed in the attached priority package.

### **CIP - Capital:**

Fund	SubFund	Division			Program		
<b>410</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>Airport Operation &amp;</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>Airport</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>Operations-General</b>	
Object		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Capital Outlays		\$500,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$800,000	\$200,000
Program Subtotal:		\$500,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$800,000	\$200,000
<b>CIP-Capital Totals:</b>		<b>\$500,000</b>	<b>\$200,000</b>	<b>\$200,000</b>	<b>\$200,000</b>	<b>\$800,000</b>	<b>\$200,000</b>

### **CIP - Funding Source:**

Funding Source	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Transportation Grant	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$540,000	
Airport Funds	\$500,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$260,000	\$200,000
<b>Funding Sources Total:</b>	<b>\$500,000</b>	<b>\$200,000</b>	<b>\$200,000</b>	<b>\$200,000</b>	<b>\$800,000</b>	<b>\$200,000</b>



## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2016-2021

**Department:** 21 Airport

**Short Name:** Snohomish County Airport- Grant Funded Projects

**Description:** Budget drivers at the Airport include maintenance and support of the airfield to FAA standards, existing buildings, roadways and utility systems and increasing long-term revenue and asset base at the Airport. Development of facilities for the aerospace industries is a priority. Asset and revenue growth at the Airport leads to increased economic development, growth and vitality to the County. Airport operations contribute \$2-5 million each year to state and local tax collections in sales and leasehold taxes. The Capital projects listed from 2016-2021 address these needs and are driven by the Airport Master Plan.

Aviation capital improvements are eligible, but not guaranteed, for 90% grant funding by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). FAA grants are prioritized by type and are highly competitive. Airfield projects are funded only if they meet FAA guidelines and rank high on the national priority list. FAA Grant Funding is listed in Revenues. Grant funded construction projects are started only after the grant funding has been approved.

In 2016, the Airport has an FAA capital project of \$6.6 million called the Runway Hot Spot project. The FAA grant will fund \$4.95 million and a capital contribution of \$1.1 million will be received from Boeing to help fund required runway repairs as a result of aviation parking. The Airport portion of the project will be funded from the Airport's Enterprise Fund. Major Construction of the project should begin and end in 2016.

The Airport's 2016 Operations Plan is discussed in the attached priority package.

### **CIP - Capital:**

Fund	SubFund	Division			Program		
<b>410</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>Airport Operation &amp; 100 Airport</b>			<b>680 Operations-General</b>		
Object		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Capital Outlays		\$6,600,000	\$1,525,000	\$7,150,000	\$625,000	\$625,000	\$625,000
Program Subtotal:		\$6,600,000	\$1,525,000	\$7,150,000	\$625,000	\$625,000	\$625,000
<b>CIP-Capital Totals:</b>		<b>\$6,600,000</b>	<b>\$1,525,000</b>	<b>\$7,150,000</b>	<b>\$625,000</b>	<b>\$625,000</b>	<b>\$625,000</b>

### **CIP - Funding Source:**

Funding Source	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Transportation Grant	\$4,950,000	\$1,372,500	\$6,435,000	\$562,500	\$562,500	\$562,500
Airport Funds	\$1,650,000	\$152,500	\$715,000	\$62,500	\$62,500	\$62,500
<b>Funding Sources Total:</b>	<b>\$6,600,000</b>	<b>\$1,525,000</b>	<b>\$7,150,000</b>	<b>\$625,000</b>	<b>\$625,000</b>	<b>\$625,000</b>





# Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2016-2021

**Department:** 21 Airport

**Short Name:** Snohomish County Airport-Building Construction

**Description:** Budget drivers at the Airport include maintenance and support of the airfield to FAA standards, existing buildings, roadways and utility systems and increasing long-term revenue and asset base at the Airport. Development of facilities for the aerospace industries is a priority. Asset and revenue growth at the Airport leads to increased economic development, growth and vitality to the County. Airport operations contribute \$2-5 million each year to state and local tax collections in sales and leasehold taxes. The Capital projects listed from 2016-2021 address these needs and are driven by the Airport Master Plan.

Commercial or industrial capital projects are tied to existing or future tenant demand and future revenue sources along with availability of construction debt-service funding. \$5.7 million has been budgeted for building repairs, a new ticketing system at the Future of Flight and a potential new facility. New facilities are not constructed without corresponding revenue. Specific roofing and building repairs may change pending events, but a portion of the building repairs are targeted for HVAC replacement/improvements to the Airport's aging infrastructure. The potential \$5 million facility would be funded with bonds and the remaining portion will be funded from the Airport's Enterprise Fund.

The Airport's 2016 Operations Plan is discussed in the attached priority package.

## **CIP - Capital:**

Fund	SubFund	Division			Program		
<b>410</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>Airport Operation &amp;</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>Airport</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>Operations-General</b>	
Object		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Capital Outlays		\$5,700,000	\$2,600,000	\$5,800,000	\$2,250,000	\$2,250,000	\$2,250,000
Program Subtotal:		\$5,700,000	\$2,600,000	\$5,800,000	\$2,250,000	\$2,250,000	\$2,250,000
<b>CIP-Capital Totals:</b>		<b>\$5,700,000</b>	<b>\$2,600,000</b>	<b>\$5,800,000</b>	<b>\$2,250,000</b>	<b>\$2,250,000</b>	<b>\$2,250,000</b>

## **CIP - Funding Source:**

Funding Source	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Bond Proceeds-Other	\$5,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Airport Funds	\$700,000	\$600,000	\$2,800,000	\$1,250,000	\$1,250,000	\$1,250,000
<b>Funding Sources Total:</b>	<b>\$5,700,000</b>	<b>\$2,600,000</b>	<b>\$5,800,000</b>	<b>\$2,250,000</b>	<b>\$2,250,000</b>	<b>\$2,250,000</b>



## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2016-2021

**Department:** 21 Airport

**Short Name:** Snohomish County Airport-Other Improvements

**Description:** Budget drivers at the Airport include maintenance and support of the airfield to FAA standards, existing buildings, roadways and utility systems and increasing long-term revenue and asset base at the Airport. Development of facilities for the aerospace industries is a priority. Asset and revenue growth at the Airport leads to increased economic development, growth and vitality to the County. Airport operations contribute \$2-5 million each year to state and local tax collections in sales and leasehold taxes. The Capital projects listed from 2016-2021 address these needs and are driven by the Airport Master Plan.

Capital improvement projects are targeted to aviation safety standards for runways, ramps and other aviation projects. \$2.3 million has been budgeted in 2016 for various road improvements (both ground and aviation side), including \$1 million estimated for 100th St. Road Improvements to add milling and overlay for pavement repair and to add sidewalk, curbs and storm drainage on the north side of the road to facilitate existing pedestrian and vehicle traffic. This is a bond funded project.

\$500 thousand has been budget for Bernie Webber Drive/Kilo 5/6 ramp improvements for future aviation development tenants. This and the remaining miscellaneous projects will be funded by the Airport's Enterprise Fund.

The Airport's 2016 Operations Plan is discussed in the attached priority package.

### **CIP - Capital:**

Fund	SubFund	Division			Program		
<b>410</b>	<b>410</b>	<b><u>Airport Operation &amp;</u></b>			<b><u>100 Airport</u></b>		
	Object	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	Capital Outlays	\$2,300,000	\$1,050,000	\$550,000	\$450,000	\$450,000	\$450,000
	Program Subtotal:	\$2,300,000	\$1,050,000	\$550,000	\$450,000	\$450,000	\$450,000
<b>CIP-Capital Totals:</b>		<b>\$2,300,000</b>	<b>\$1,050,000</b>	<b>\$550,000</b>	<b>\$450,000</b>	<b>\$450,000</b>	<b>\$450,000</b>

### **CIP - Funding Source:**

Funding Source	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Bond Proceeds-Other	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Airport Funds	\$1,300,000	\$1,050,000	\$550,000	\$450,000	\$450,000	\$450,000
<b>Funding Sources Total:</b>	<b>\$2,300,000</b>	<b>\$1,050,000</b>	<b>\$550,000</b>	<b>\$450,000</b>	<b>\$450,000</b>	<b>\$450,000</b>

## **SECTION VI: COMPLETE TEXT OF STATEMENTS OF ASSESSMENT**

### **Part 6.1 Executive Summary**

This statement examines agency funding and county regulatory measures for public facilities necessary to support development as identified in the county's Capital Facilities Plan. These facilities are roads (capacity projects) and transit routes, parks, surface water facilities, water suppliers and wastewater suppliers (in urban areas), electric power, fire protection services, and schools. The purpose of this examination is to determine if there are any probable funding shortfalls or regulatory inadequacies that could jeopardize implementation of the comprehensive plan or satisfaction of Goal 12 of the Growth Management Act (GMA) to provide adequate public facilities. The relevant county departments and non-county agencies have prepared facility-specific statements in Parts 6.2 and 6.3. The table below summarizes the current level of service status for providers.

**Statement of Assessment Executive Summary Table**

	Roads/ Transportation	Parks	Surface Water	Water Suppliers	Wastewater Suppliers	Electric Power Facilities	Public Schools	Fire Protection Services
Are current minimum levels of service (LOS) being met?	Yes	Yes	Yes	DOH standards are being met	Ecology standards are being met	Yes	Yes	Yes
Funding is adequate for capital projects over the next six years	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Are there any projected funding shortfalls?	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Corresponding minimum levels of service should be met over the next six years?	Yes, LOS expected to be met over the next six years	Yes	Yes	DOH standards expected to be met	Ecology standards expected to be met	Yes	Yes	Yes
Will regulatory measures appropriately ensure that new development will not occur unless the necessary facilities are available to support the development at the adopted minimum level of service?	Yes – Concurrency regulations	Yes – impact fees also required	Yes	Yes – Developers generally pay directly for permitted infrastructure extensions	Yes – Developers generally pay directly for permitted infrastructure extensions – Lake Stevens Sewer District <sup>1</sup>  Alderwood Water & Wastewater District <sup>2</sup>	N/A LOS is met under the requirements of service provider	N/A LOS is met under the requirements of service provider	Yes

<sup>1</sup> Two moratoria are currently in place for the Lake Stevens Sewer District; both are lift stations that are currently at capacity (See Section 6.3b for further detail).

<sup>2</sup> The Alderwood Water & Wastewater District has reported a capacity problem in the North Creek Basin Area. There is currently a shortage of trunk sewer capacity due to growth (See Section 6.3b for further detail).

No immediate reassessment actions are recommended or required at this time given the recently completed 2015 Comprehensive Plan Update and the current status of all the capital facilities (page 12-2015 Capital Facilities Plan) that are “necessary to support development.” None of the capital facilities evaluated for the 2016-2021 CIP (specifically for the global statement of assessment) is projected to experience shortfalls in funding as defined by GMA Goal 12. Snohomish County should initiate a reassessment program if required by unanticipated fiscal outcomes that may jeopardize the achievement or provision of any minimum levels of service.

## **Part 6.1a Introduction**

Snohomish County’s Capital Facilities Plan calls for a “statement of assessment” to be prepared as an element of the 6-year capital improvement programming process. The statement must address the adequacy of projected funding and of existing regulatory mechanisms to achieve minimum service levels for public facilities identified within the Capital Facilities Plan as necessary to serve development. The statement will specifically assess the following questions:

- Will levels of service for those public facilities necessary for development, which are identified within the Capital Facilities Plan, be maintained by the projects included in the Capital Improvement Program (CIP)?
- Will potential funding shortfalls in necessary services provided by the county and other governmental agencies warrant a reassessment of the comprehensive plan?
- Do regulatory measures reasonably ensure that new development will not occur unless the necessary facilities are available to support the development at the adopted minimum level of service?

Each type of facility listed is examined from three perspectives: the sufficiency of the capital improvement program(s) to achieve minimum acceptable levels of service (LOS), the adequacy of the funding that supports the CIP, and the adequacy of regulatory mechanisms to ensure that facilities expand in concert with development. All of these facilities are supported by CIPs prepared and adopted by their respective purveyor agencies. Many of these CIPs contain standards that define their level of service – or they embody an implicit service standard.

This statement summarizes the county’s on-going evaluation of capital funding and county regulatory mechanisms. The ability of these tools to provide (at adopted levels of service) the infrastructure needed to support the planned development required to accommodate the state’s population and employment forecasts for Snohomish County is of primary interest. This global statement draws from facility-specific statements prepared by the affected county departments. If there are anticipated funding shortfalls from projected funding levels and if those anticipated funding shortfalls would cause the level of service to drop below established minimum standards, the county must reassess its comprehensive plan. The purpose of the reassessment, when warranted, is to identify, evaluate, and select appropriate plan modifications needed to maintain internal consistency between the parts of the plan.

If the county determines that a reassessment is necessary, then a work program must be developed that includes the reassessment of the comprehensive plan “... to ensure that the land use element, capital facilities plan element, and financing plan within the capital facilities plan element are coordinated and consistent” (RCW 36.70A.070 [e]). The reassessment would include analysis of potential options for achieving coordination and consistency. If such a reassessment is required, there are a range of options to consider:

- Reduce the standard of service, which will reduce the cost.
- Increase revenues to pay for the proposed standard of service (higher rates for existing revenues, and/or new sources of revenue).
- Reduce the average cost of the capital facility (i.e., alternative technology or alternative ownership or financing), thus reducing the total cost (and possibly the quality).
- Reduce the demand by restricting population (i.e., revise the land use element), which may cause growth to occur in other jurisdictions.
- Reduce the demand by reducing consumption or use of the facility (i.e., transportation demand management, recycling solid waste, water conservation, etc.), which may cost more money initially but which may save even more money later.
- Any combination of the options listed above.

Reassessment should be initiated if minimum levels of service for public facilities necessary for development cannot be maintained, funding shortfalls are projected, or regulatory measures do not reasonably ensure that new development will not occur unless the necessary facilities are available at the adopted LOS.

An important indicator of whether or not public facilities are being adequately provided to support the comprehensive plan is the county's recent performance in actually accommodating growth. The 2013-2014 Snohomish County Growth Monitoring Report (GMR), indicates that population and employment growth in Snohomish County have generally tracked closely with the state and regional forecasts that are the basis for the county's GMA Comprehensive Plan.

The impact of any identified funding or regulatory problem on the ability of the comprehensive plan to accommodate projected growth is a key consideration in determining if a formal reassessment of the comprehensive plan is warranted. This will be discussed in subsequent sections of this statement where a problem or potential problem is identified and its consequences evaluated. Service level adequacy is addressed in Section VII-The Minimum Level of Service Reports. That subject is the focus for much of the remainder of this statement.

This statement addresses those public facilities expressly identified in the Capital Facilities Plan as necessary to support development. The list of facility types is presented on page 12 of the 2015 Capital Facilities Plan Update and includes the following facilities provided by Snohomish County: roads, surface water management facilities, fire protection services, and parks. It also includes the following facilities provided by other public agencies: transit routes, sanitary sewer systems, public water supply systems, electric power systems, and schools. These are all individually addressed in the separate statements that accompany this global statement.

Snohomish County completed a review of all plan elements in 2015 as part of the comprehensive plan update. The 2015 comprehensive plan update included a complete reassessment of land use and transportation in the context of additional growth forecasted for the year 2035. Snohomish County addressed issues of funding, levels of service, and land use as part of the comprehensive plan update process. Snohomish County will initiate its next comprehensive plan (2023) update process by 2020. It will also include a reassessment of land use and transportation in the context of additional growth forecasted for the next 20-year planning horizon.

Multi-year Capital Improvement Programs (CIPs) demonstrate that funding is projected to be adequate for all of the facilities/projects (county and non-county) addressed by this statement of assessment for 2016 to 2021. These CIPs, in turn, are generally based on longer range capital facilities plans that identify long

term facility needs. Level of service (LOS) targets and minimum standards are usually defined or embodied within the longer-range plan. The CIPs are typically funded at a level that produces a facility LOS somewhere between the agencies preferred or targeted LOS and the minimum acceptable LOS.

The county's CIPs are updated annually in Snohomish County and approved as part of the annual budget process. Many cities and special districts that provide the other facilities addressed herein follow a similar practice. Some public agencies may follow a biennial schedule for updating their CIP. Other agencies, whose service areas are largely built out or are not experiencing rapid growth, may only produce a CIP as part of their longer range system plan. These plans may not be updated more frequently than once every ten years or more. There are a few service providers in Snohomish County that fall within this latter category. More specific information about each facility category is presented in the following sections.

## **Part 6.2     Assessment of County Capital Facilities**

### **Part 6.2a    Roads/Transportation**

#### ***Sufficiency of Capital Improvement Program***

The county's Transportation Element (TE) is a primary component of the GMA Comprehensive Plan. It adopts a transportation level-of-service (LOS) standard, policies for the development and maintenance of the transportation system, and strategies for implementing the policies and the LOS standard. The TE also identifies major road projects needed to support the development planned in the future land use map (FLUM) found within the *General Policy Plan*. The Transportation Needs Reports (TNR) tracks the major projects identified in the TE that are considered necessary to support the FLUM and maintain the county's adopted level of service. Some of these projects also provide the cost basis for the county's GMA transportation impact fees and are thus referred to as the "impact fee projects." The TNR is also the foundation for the six-year Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) that is updated and approved annually and reflected within the county CIP.

#### ***Funding Adequacy***

The TIP identifies all capital transportation improvements including preservation, safety, non-motorized, capacity, and bridge projects. The project expenditures are programmed over the six year period and balanced with projected revenues. The proposed 2016-2021 TIP has been developed to ensure that the investments necessary to support the FLUM have been adequately funded. Consequently, the investments identified in the TIP for transportation projects is sufficient to meet the minimum level of service identified in the TE Chapter of the comprehensive plan for the next six years.

The analysis for future revenues has been impacted by the downturn in the economy and changes in driving habits. Although revenues have begun to stabilize since the economic downturn, certain funding sources have receded to a new level of normal, such as mitigation revenue. However, with the recent passage of the transportation package in Olympia, local agencies (including Public Works) will be the beneficiary of additional revenues (including Fuel Tax) over the life of the transportation package. These additional funds could potentially reduce the projected long-term funding shortfall identified in the 2015 TE and better position the county in meeting its expectations in support of future development and maintaining adequate LOS standards.

#### ***Adequacy of Regulatory Mechanisms***

The county has adopted a transportation concurrency system through Snohomish County Code (SCC) Chapter 30.66B that restricts development if the level of service on a transportation facility falls below the adopted level of service standard. This regulatory system supplements the construction program of the county to assist in assuring that new development will be supported by adequate facilities as defined by the adopted level of service standard.

The county's concurrency management system works as follows: When a segment of an arterial road falls below the adopted level of service or within six years, is forecasted to fall below the adopted LOS and there are no projects programmed or fully funded to raise the level of service within six years, that segment is designated as an "arterial unit in arrears." No development can be approved that would add three or more peak hour trips to an arterial unit in arrears until additional capacity is funded to raise the level of service to the adopted standard. Developments generating more than 50 peak-hour trips also must

look at future conditions to evaluate whether or not they will cause an arterial unit to fall into arrears or impact an arterial unit expected to fall into arrears within six years. If a unit in arrears is improved to its maximum extent and there is no effective way to add additional capacity, the unit may then be determined by the county council to be at “ultimate capacity.” Developments adding three or more peak-hour trips to arterial units designated as ultimate capacity are only permitted if they provide additional transportation demand management (TDM) measures.

The county monitors the level of service on each county arterial and summarizes this in an annual concurrency report. The most recent report, the 2015 Concurrency Report, addresses the level of service on county arterial units from April 1, 2014 to March 31, 2015. The county had three arterial units designated as “ultimate capacity,” no arterial units in arrears, and five arterial units at risk of falling into arrears. The 2014 report and previous years’ reports can be found at the DPW’s Traffic Mitigation and Concurrency Ordinance website:

<http://snohomishcountywa.gov/888/Traffic-Mitigation-Concurrency>

### ***Statement of Assessment***

In June of 2015, an update to the Snohomish County Comprehensive Plan was adopted, including a revised TE. This update includes a new future land use map (FLUM), revisions to the transportation LOS standard, and a new 20-year transportation forecast. The forecast has been used to develop a new 20-year project list and funding strategy necessary to support the FLUM and maintain the County’s adopted level of service.

The projected level of progress over the next six-year period as proposed by this CIP is sufficient to ensure meeting the level of service standards required for transportation. The revenue projections will continue to be watched closely and, if necessary, strategic adjustments in expenditures in the capital and non-capital categories during the six-year period covered by this assessment will be made.

Because of the recent revisions to the TE, this Statement of Assessment includes a look back at the progress made toward the completion of 2005-2025 project list contained in the 2005 TE as well as a look forward to the completion of a revised project list for 2015-2035 as contained in the recently adopted 2015 TE.

### **Construction and Programming of Major Road Improvements**

DPW has evaluated the construction of the major road improvements to evaluate the progress made towards completing the major capacity road projects identified in the 2005 TE. This analysis begins with the adoption of the GMA Transportation Element in 1995 and shows the progress on completing the major capacity road projects originally identified as needed to support the FLUM. The 2005 update to the TE identified additional major road projects which were added to the analysis. The 1995 TE and 2005 TE, together, identified 127 major road projects as needed to be completed by 2025 to support the FLUM. Twenty-five of these 127 projects were annexed into cities before they were constructed by the county. DPW completed 51 (50%) of the remaining 102 projects by 2015, as shown in the following table.



<b>Progress on Completing Project List from the 1995 and 2005 TE</b>				
	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2015</b>
<b>Projects Completed</b>	0	14	17	20
<b>Cumulative Completed</b>	0	14	31	51
<b>Cumulative Percent</b>	0%	14%	30%	50%

The 2015 TE contains a revised project lists based on a forecast of transportation needs looking forward an additional ten years to 2035. There are 43 projects on this list, fewer than the number remaining from the previous TE. This is primarily due to changes to project definitions, but in some cases, after analysis and considering revised strategies, it was determined that projects were not necessary to support the FLUM and maintain the adopted LOS. The table below shows the projected schedule for project completion in the 2015 TE.

<b>Strategy for Completing Project List Contained in the 2015 TE*</b>				
	<b>2015**</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>2035</b>
<b>Projects Completed</b>	0	13	16	14
<b>Cumulative Completed</b>	0	13	29	43
<b>Cumulative Percent</b>	0%	30%	67%	100%

\* Pending available funding. If additional funding strategies are realized, such as additional grant opportunities, project completion may be accelerated.

\*\* North Road project was completed in 2015 and was accounted for in the 2005 TE project list in the previous table.

## **Part 6.2b Surface Water Facilities**

### ***Sufficiency of Capital Improvement Program***

The adopted LOS for surface water facilities is based on two standards that are defined in the Capital Facilities Plan. The first standard consists of storm water regulations for new development as defined in Chapter 30.63A of the Snohomish County Code (SCC). This portion of the code was updated to reflect new state stormwater standards and was effective on September 30, 2010. All new development must comply with the defined stormwater regulations in order to obtain permit approval. The second standard requires a minimum investment in surface water capital facilities by the county of \$8.35 million over a six-year period. The capital improvement program for the Surface Water Management (SWM) division of the Public Works Department is specifically dedicated to investments in surface water capital facilities. The construction of other types of county projects, such as roadway construction projects, must also satisfy the county's stormwater regulations and therefore include additional investments in surface water capital facilities.

The county adopted target LOS for surface water facilities, in addition to these two standards, as part of the county's 2005 update of the comprehensive plan. The target is that the most frequent known urban flooding problems that occur within county right-of-way or that are associated with drainage systems maintained by the county would be resolved by 2025. Specifically, the most frequent flooding problems would be defined as those that occur at least an average of once every two years.

### ***Funding Adequacy for CIP***

Much of the funding for meeting the LOS standard based on storm water requirements for new development would come from the private sector as new growth is approved. However, some of the funding would also come from the public sector as public projects, such as roadway and park projects, are approved.

The primary funding source for meeting the LOS standard, based on a minimum public investment in surface water capital facilities of \$8.35 million over the next six years, is the budget for SWM. SWM's basic revenue source is the collection of SWM service charges from ratepayers in certain unincorporated areas of Snohomish County, called Watershed Management Areas. SWM also uses grant revenues and some county revenues. Many of the revenues sources are restricted and can only be used for certain purposes or within certain geographic areas. The revenue sources currently used include base SWM service charges (limited to SWM revenue district boundaries); additional SWM service charges collected within urban growth areas (UGAs) to address specific drainage problems within the UGAs (referred to as "SWM UGA surcharge,"); real estate excise taxes (REET II, usable throughout the county); the County Road Fund (limited to right-of-way use); and various grants. The county has maintained or exceeded the minimum level of investment in surface water capital facilities since the adoption of the 1995-2000 Capital Plan. A total of \$93.9 million has been identified for surface water capital facilities in the current 2016-2021 CIP, which is significantly higher than the adopted standard.

The primary funding source for meeting the LOS target based on solving all known two-year flooding problems along drainage systems maintained by the county by 2025 is, likewise, the budget for the SWM division. Additional funds may be needed to achieve the LOS target. However, the list of projects that addresses two-year flooding problems will likely change over time as drainage problems are resolved through public and private investment and as new drainage problems arise, so further analysis may be needed to determine whether additional funding will be needed.

The use of SWM base and UGA surcharge service charge revenues for capital projects are restricted to specific geographical areas in which the revenues are collected. The SWM service charge collection areas are described in Titles 25 and 25A SCC. In the past, these geographic areas were mainly in the urban and suburban areas of the Snohomish County. The revenue district did not, for example, extend into the Snohomish River floodplain or other similar areas. Therefore, in the past, salmon recovery and floodplain services projects had to be funded using alternative funding sources, which have gradually over the years been reduced. Additionally, the UGA surcharge has a sunset date of December 31, 2015. Unless the County Council takes action to extend the surcharge, there will not be additional funding for drainage projects in the UGA. In late 2015, the County Council will be considering an ordinance revision to Titles 25 and 25A SCC that will extend the SWM service charge collection areas to the remainder of the unincorporated County, except Hat Island and areas under tribal jurisdiction. The ordinance will also extend the UGA surcharge for another six year period, until December 31, 2021. The 2016-2021 CIP reflects the assumption that the Snohomish County code revisions will be approved by the County Council and implemented beginning in 2016.

### ***Adequacy of Regulatory Mechanisms***

Current county regulations are only relevant to the surface water LOS standard that applies to new development. This standard is achieved by requiring appropriate stormwater facilities for all new private developments and public construction projects, per Chapter 30.63A SCC, before the development and construction permits are approved. Chapter 30.63A SCC was revised to provide for a generally higher level of water quality and flood protection in response to more stringent requirements of the county's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. The revised regulation was approved by the County Council in June 2010 and was in effect as of September 30, 2010. The recently issued NPDES permit (2013-2018) requires additional changes to the county's drainage (Chapter 30.63A SCC) and Land Developing Activity Chapter 30.63B SCC) codes. These codes are currently being revised and, per the NPDES permit requirements, will be approved and implemented in early 2016.

### ***Statement of Assessment***

This section describes the county's surface water management program in relationship to the adopted LOS for surface water management, which includes two standards and one target.

One of the adopted surface water LOS standards consists of stormwater regulations for new development as defined in Chapter 30.63A SCC. All new development, including both private development and public construction projects, must comply with the defined storm water regulations in order to obtain permit approval.

The other adopted surface water LOS standard is based on meeting a minimum public investment in surface water capital facilities of \$8.35 million over the next six years. The SWM budget has annually provided more than sufficient funding to exceed the adopted minimum public investment in surface water capital facilities. A total of \$93.9 million has been identified for surface water capital facilities in the current 2016-2021 CIP, which is significantly higher than the adopted standard. Snohomish County has maintained or exceeded the minimum level of investment in surface water capital facilities since the adoption of the 1995-2000 Capital Plan. The revenue sources currently used by the county for surface water capital facilities include base SWM service charges (limited to SWM district boundaries), SWM UGA surcharge (specifically for drainage projects located within existing UGAs), real estate excise taxes

(REET II, usable throughout the county), County Road funds (limited to right-of-way use), and various grants.

The county also adopted a target LOS for surface water facilities, which involves solving all known two-year flooding problems along drainage systems maintained by the county by 2025. Additional funds may be needed to achieve the LOS target. Further analysis may be needed to determine if additional funding will be needed after drainage problems are resolved through public and private investment and as new drainage problems arise.

SWM will continue to achieve its minimum LOS given that the LOS is \$8.35 million over six years. SWM's proposed Annual Construction Program (ACP) in 2015 totals approximately \$23.8 million.

## **Part 6.2c Parks and Recreational Facilities**

### ***Sufficiency of Capital Improvement Program***

The 2015 Snohomish County Park and Recreation Element (PRE) was adopted by the County Council in June 2015 and contains a level-of-service (LOS) methodology that is based on provision of active and passive recreation facilities, regional trails, miles of waterfront, number of campsites and number of parking spaces provided within Neighborhood, Community and Regional Parks and Regional Trails. The PRE takes into consideration this LOS, as well as the inventory of existing facilities, community demand for property acquisition and facilities, projections of population growth (number, demographics and distribution) and estimation of future revenues. The PRE provides a list of required and recommended park improvements based upon this analysis. Those improvements that are not necessary to maintain LOS standards are identified within the PRE for completion as funding is available and it is appropriate to complete the project. The PRE informs many of the projects included in the CIP, describing the scope of the project and funding source. LOS based projects proposed in the CIP are selected to meet minimum LOS standards.

### ***Funding Adequacy for CIP***

The county projects that if the current economic trends and priorities continue, Parks projects should receive adequate revenue through Park Impact Mitigation Fee collections and Real Estate Excise Tax (REET) revenues allocated by the County Council over the six-year period covered by the CIP through the annual budget process. Recent increasing trends in REET collections as well as increases in Park Impact Mitigation Fees have helped drive an expected increase in available funding. It appears that the program can maintain the minimum service levels called for in the PRE. These revenues will support the property acquisition and facility development projects needed to serve the existing and projected population. Parks will also continue to establish partnerships with youth sports associations, community based non-profit associations such as PTA's, cities, and school districts, some of which have contributed significant funding to the creation or rehabilitation of sports fields, playgrounds, and other capital facilities. Future partnerships will only add to the facility development resources available to Parks.

### ***Adequacy of Regulatory Mechanisms***

Snohomish County began collecting Park Impact Mitigation Fees from residential development under the authority of SEPA in 1991. This program was re-designed as a GMA based program in 2004. It is governed by Chapter 30.66A SCC and involves standardized mitigation amounts on a per unit basis for single-family and multi-family residential development. The program has generated a substantial share of the revenues available for park land acquisition and facility development, and also provides an option for land dedication in lieu of payments. Impact mitigation revenues are now an important funding source for park projects in the county CIP.

### ***Statement of Assessment***

The 2015 CIP designates Neighborhood, Community and Regional Parks and Regional Trails as necessary to support development. This designation allows Park Impact Mitigation Fees to be used for expansion of facilities within these types of parks and the LOS described within the PRE sets the minimum standard by which provision is measured. Parks LOS is considered a 'facility capacity,' rather than a "land capacity" methodology, as it is based on the premise that by providing additional facilities (e.g. playgrounds, miles of soft surface trails, etc.) additional population is served, even if the new

facilities are added to an existing park. This creates cost and staff efficiencies and takes advantage of parks where capacity for additional amenities is present. Acquisition of new properties to meet LOS may be required in some cases and the 2016 – 2021 CIP includes two acquisitions targeted at meeting LOS standards.

Capacity of Parks resources and programs to meet the requirements of the CFP:

- The LOS methodology contained in the PRE and referenced in Part 7c of this CIP meets the first test required by the CFP. The projects proposed in the CIP will maintain the identified park level-of-service. Park acquisition and facility development projects projected through the six-year horizon of the CIP are designed to meet the defined proposed park levels of service, addressing the needs of existing and projected future population growth both in terms of numbers and geographic distribution.
- There are no projected shortfalls in funding for necessary park services that will warrant a reassessment of Snohomish County's Comprehensive Plan as per the second test. Parks will generate revenue through Park Impact Mitigation Fee collections. Also, REET I and REET II revenues are expected to be allocated by the County Council through the annual budget process over the six-year period covered by this CIP. These revenues are projected to support property acquisition and facility development projects addressing the park and recreation needs of the existing population and new development. Parks has established partnerships with area cities, school districts, community based nonprofit organizations, and youth sports associations, some of which have contributed significant funding to the creation or rehabilitation of park facilities.
- Future partnerships will only add to the facility development resources available to Parks. Grant revenue available through the State of Washington Recreation and Conservation Office, the Salmon Recovery Board, the Department of Natural Resources and the federal government through the National Park Service or the SAFE-TEA program may be available to augment capital resources obtainable by Parks. These grants have not been assumed to be secured within the CIP and are, in all cases, competitive on a regional or statewide basis. Parks has a history of success in grant writing resulting in 30% to 50% of project costs for acquisition and development of some projects being covered by non-county revenue. This history provides cautious optimism that additional partnership based funding will be available to supplement Parks projects.
- There is no evidence that necessary park facilities will be unavailable to support the development at the adopted minimum LOS, a consideration required by the third test. The property acquisition and park development program projected through the six-year horizon of the CIP are designed to meet the adopted park LOS, addressing the needs of existing and projected future population growth both in terms of numbers and geographic distribution.
- Municipal annexations could affect park impact fees in the future and the availability of local funds to support acquisition and development of future parks could be impacted as a result.

A review of these considerations concluded that under existing policies and programs, projected levels of development would be supported by adequate park facilities at levels of service standards that meet, or exceed, minimum levels identified in the PRE.

## **Part 6.3      Assessment of Non-County Capital Facilities**

### **Part 6.3a    Water Supply Facilities**

#### ***Sufficiency of Capital Improvement Program***

The Washington State Department of Health (DOH) has basic operational requirements and standards for all water supply systems. Each water system comprehensive plan includes a description of the purveyor's system design standards. These standards usually address the design and performance of the transmission, storage, and distribution components, including facilities for storage and pressure maintenance. Standards for fire flow, for example, are a primary determinant of pipe size and pipe looping in the distribution system as well as for the size and location of reservoirs. These standards are influenced heavily by fire insurance ratings and DOH standards, although they are a matter of local choice. They apply to facilities built by a special purpose district (district) as well as to facilities built by developers and other private parties that are dedicated to a district or connected to a district's system. These standards generally constitute the LOS for the system.

Water districts are not directly regulated by the GMA, but, water district comprehensive plans are required to be consistent with county land use plans. Water district plans are subject to review by the county and the cities they serve. Counties and cities are subject to the GMA and have effectively applied GMA standards to the review of these plans. Districts that have prepared comprehensive water plans during the past ten years have incorporated the appropriate city and county land use and population forecasts into their projections of future demand. The majority of water district comprehensive plans prepared and submitted over the past ten years have also followed general GMA guidelines. This review aids in achieving consistency between the county's land use plan and the district's system plan for water supply.

#### ***Funding Adequacy***

Each district's system plan typically includes a six to ten year capital improvement program (CIP) that corresponds to the "financing plan" required by the GMA. The CIP is similar to those adopted by counties and cities – it identifies projects, costs, and funding sources to carry out the plan over the chosen time period. There are two primary sources of construction funds for large water system projects constructed by the purveyor: 1) utility local improvement district (ULID) financing that derives from special property tax assessments levied against owners within a defined district or benefit area, and 2) revenue bonds backed by regular rate charges and hook-up fees levied against all system customers. These primary sources may be supplemented by other funds, such as those from state grants and loans, the Public Works Trust Fund and other locally generated sources. ULIDs typically fund projects associated with the geographical expansion of the system into a developed, but previously un-served area. Revenue bonds are typically used to fund all other types of district projects not provided by private developers. Operating funds may also be used to fund smaller projects or capital replacement and maintenance programs for the distribution pipe system.

Utility funds are usually reliable funding sources, and the purveyors in Snohomish County have all been operating their utilities for many years. The most recent comprehensive water plans approved by DOH do not indicate any reason to expect that any district or city will experience a probable funding shortfall that could jeopardize achievement of minimum LOS standards. Major capital facilities improvements are potentially a funding challenge for smaller cities and districts. It is common for large capital projects to experience delays during design, permitting, and construction.

### ***Adequacy of Regulatory Mechanisms***

State statute, at RCW 58.17.110, requires that local authorities review plat applications to see that adequate provisions are made for a variety of public facilities, including potable water supply. Snohomish County, through Chapter 30.41A SCC and other applicable county code provisions, requires development applications to demonstrate that a source of potable water is capable of serving the proposed development. A letter to the county is generally required from the purveyor stating that the water system is available and capable of serving the proposal if the area is within the district or service boundaries of a public water system. Most areas within the established UGA boundaries, and many rural areas, are within water system service areas.

Applicants accessing water from wells are usually required to demonstrate that ground water is available in adequate supply. Water quality issues/reviews for development proposals outside UGA boundaries or defined water service areas are performed by the Snohomish County Health District for well systems assuring not only that public or potable water supply is available, but that any expansion of the distribution system for new development will meet the purveyor's construction standards and how it will be maintained following installation.

### ***Statement of Assessment***

Service standards for public water supply systems are established by a variety of public agencies. The State of Washington, through regulations administered by the Department of Health, establishes drinking water quality standards that affect water supply systems. These state regulations play a major role in establishing LOS standards. Casualty insurance and fire protection agencies also play a role in determining LOS for water distribution systems that support fire suppression, as most municipal and urban district systems in Snohomish County do. The individual purveyors may also establish additional service standards, consistent with state regulations, through their comprehensive system plans. Snohomish County and the north county water purveyors meet on a regular basis via the Water Utility Coordinating Committee (WUCC) and in joint meetings with wastewater service providers to discuss potential infrastructure problems that could result from future land use decisions.

Public water supply and distribution facilities are provided by cities, districts, associations and companies in Snohomish County. The city of Everett serves as a regional water supplier through its major supply, treatment, and transmission facilities in the Sultan watershed. The city's water supply complex, over the past 30 years, has been the major water supplier for a growing and urbanizing area of the county. The centralized Everett water system results in more unified facility and performance standards among its system customers, which include several cities and districts serving most urbanized populations within the county.

A city or district is generally required under state law to update a comprehensive system plan when it needs to construct a water supply facility - transmission line, treatment facility, pump station, etc. - that is not accounted for in its current system plan. These facilities may be needed to accommodate unanticipated growth or growth occurring beyond the current plan's horizon year in response to changes in state water quality regulations or to address any other source of demand on the system. DOH requires system plans in the growing areas of the county to be updated (and approved by DOH) every six years.



The following table is a list of jurisdictions that have amended and/or revised their comprehensive water supply plans since the year 2010:

Water Purveyor	Most Recent Comprehensive Water Plan	Next Plan Update Year
Alderwood Water & Wastewater District	2015*	2021
City of Arlington	2015	2021
City of Bothell	2012	2018
Cross Valley Water District	2012	2018
City of Everett	2015	2021
City of Gold Bar	2014	2020
City of Granite Falls	2013	2019
Highland Water District	2015*	2021
City of Lynnwood	2011	2017
City of Marysville	2015	2021
City of Monroe	2011	2017
Olympic View Water and Sewer District	2015	2021
Quil Ceda Village	2013	2019
Roosevelt Water Association	2014	2020
Seven Lakes Water Association	2013*	2019
Silver Lake Water and Sewer District	2011	2017
Snohomish County PUD #1	2011	2017
City of Snohomish	2011	2017
City of Stanwood	2015	2021
Startup Water District	2014	2020
City of Sultan	2015	2021
Tatoosh Water Company	2014	2020
Three Lakes Water Association	2013	2019

\*Draft plan in process of adoption by DOH.

Revisions to the North Snohomish County Coordinated Water System Plan (CWSP) were also completed in December 2010. These revisions were approved by DOH in January 2011.

**CIP and LOS Linkage:** Each water system comprehensive plan includes a description of the purveyor's system design standards. These standards address the design and performance of the system's supply, transmission, and distribution components, including facilities for storage and pressure maintenance. Standards for fire flow are determined and enforced by the local fire marshal then implemented by the water purveyor. These standards are a primary determinant of pipe size and pipe looping in the distribution system, as are the size and location of reservoirs. They apply to facilities built by the district as well as to facilities built by developers and other private parties that are dedicated to the district or connected to the district's system. These standards define the LOS for the water system.

Most district water plans prepared over the past fifteen years have followed GMA guidelines articulated through local comprehensive plans. District plans are subject to review and/or approval by the counties and cities that they serve. Districts have now generally all prepared comprehensive water plans that have incorporated the appropriate city and county land use and population forecasts into their projections of future demand. This review aids in achieving consistency between the county's land use plan and the district's system plan for water supply.

The cities and districts that provide public water service to Snohomish County have a long and generally good record of preparing and implementing capital facility programs. Future water system plan updates will be compared with new growth forecasts for the year 2035 adopted as part of the 2015 Comprehensive Plan Update.

The Everett water system serves much of urbanized Snohomish County and serves as a de facto coordination agency for its wholesale service area. The city also hosts the Everett Water Utility Coordinating Committee (EWUCC) for water purveyors purchasing city water in the south and western area of Snohomish County.

The city of Everett holds water rights that may ensure adequate water supply for county residents and businesses for many years. Several other jurisdictions also maintain, in part or in whole, their own separate water supply: Arlington, Marysville, Snohomish, Stanwood, Darrington, Gold Bar, Index, PUD, Startup, and Cross Valley water districts. A small portion of the county is also served by the city of Seattle supply system in the Southwest UGA. State law and county code allow the county to ensure that adequate provisions are made for public water supply systems within the UGAs, and such provisions are being made.

The public water supply systems overall appear to be positioned to support the growth anticipated in the comprehensive plans of the cities and the county. Aging infrastructure and potential impacts of climate change should be variables that are evaluated in the future for impacts on public water supply in and beyond the six year CIP horizon.

## **Part 6.3b Wastewater Collection and Treatment Facilities**

### ***Sufficiency of Capital Improvement Program***

The Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) has basic operational requirements and standards for all wastewater systems and treatment facilities. Each wastewater system comprehensive plan also includes a description of the purveyor's system design standards. These standards usually affect the treatment and collection systems, including facilities to handle combined system overflows, where storm and sanitary wastewater are collected in combined sewer systems. They apply to facilities built by a district as well as facilities built by developers and other private parties that are dedicated to a district or connected to a district's system. These generally constitute the LOS for the system.

Each comprehensive wastewater system plan also includes a capital improvement program. Most system plans prepared over the past fifteen years have followed GMA guidelines and specifications although special districts are not directly subject to the GMA. District plans are subject to review by cities and approval by Snohomish County. The county and cities are bound by the GMA and have effectively applied GMA planning standards to the review of these plans. Special districts have now generally all prepared comprehensive wastewater plans that have incorporated the appropriate city and county land use and population forecasts into their projections of future wastewater flows.

Future wastewater system plan updates will be compared with growth forecasts for the year 2035 adopted as part of the 2015 Comprehensive Plan Update.

### ***Funding Adequacy***

Each wastewater system plan typically includes a six to 10 year financing plan (or CIP) as required by the GMA. Each CIP is similar to those adopted by counties and cities in that they identify projects, estimated costs, and funding sources. There are two primary sources of construction funds for projects constructed by the purveyor: utility local improvement district (ULID) financing that derives from special property tax assessments levied against owners within a defined district or benefit area, and revenue bonds backed by regular rate charges and hook-up fees levied against all system customers. These primary sources may be supplemented by other funds, such as those from state grants and loans and other locally-generated sources. ULIDs typically fund projects associated with the geographical expansion of the system into a developed but previously un-served area. Revenue bonds are typically used to fund other types of district projects not provided by private developers and too large to be funded from operating revenues. Other potential funding sources for wastewater service providers are the Public Works Trust Fund and water reclamation, i.e., revenue from distributing reclaimed water.

The cities and districts that serve unincorporated UGAs have capital improvement programs that call for upgrades, expansions, and extensions of the major system components – trunk lines, lift stations, and treatment facilities. These plans indicate that the system providers should be able to stay ahead of the projected service demands on their facilities.

### ***Adequacy of Regulatory Mechanisms***

State statute, RCW 58.17.110, requires that local authorities review plat applications to see that adequate provisions are made for a variety of public facilities, including “sanitary wastes.” Snohomish County, through Chapter 30.29 SCC and other provisions of county code, requires development applications within urban areas to demonstrate that a public wastewater collection system is available and capable of

serving the proposed development. A letter is generally required from the purveyor stating that the wastewater system is available and capable of serving the proposal if the area is within the district or service boundaries of the public wastewater system. Most areas within the established UGA boundaries are within a public wastewater service area. These reviews usually assure, not only that public sewerage infrastructure and treatment systems are available, but that the expansion of the system into the new development will meet the purveyor's construction standards and can be maintained following installation. Developments within UGAs have generally not had trouble obtaining such assurances from wastewater system operators except in limited instances within "un-sewered" urban enclaves or where the rate of development has prompted a district or city to temporarily impose a hook up moratorium."

### ***Statement of Assessment***

Service standards for public wastewater systems - as with public water supply systems - are established by a variety of public agencies. The state of Washington, through regulations administered by the Ecology, establishes maximum contaminant levels for wastewater effluent that affect the design and location of wastewater treatment systems. The individual service purveyors also establish service standards through their comprehensive system plans. These system plans must meet the environmental and health standards established at the state and federal levels, but they also incorporate local choices about other performance features of the system such as lift station performance, odor control, and reliability.

Wastewater treatment is a significant growth management issue in Snohomish County because it has evolved in a decentralized manner and is expensive to provide. Wastewater collection and treatment is a required public service within urban growth areas of Snohomish County. The treatment plants themselves are considered "essential public facilities" within Snohomish County pursuant to the GMA. This is for development within urban growth areas. This service is provided by cities and special purpose districts. A city or district will generally update a comprehensive system plan when it needs to construct a facility - trunk sewer, treatment facility, lift station, etc. - not accounted for in its current system plan. An operating agency must begin preliminary design on the expansion of the plant's capacity when a treatment facility reaches 80% of its rated capacity under its NPDES permit. Therefore, system planning tends to be done on an irregular basis and is based on the growth rates in particular UGA's. Most plans are updated at least once every seven to ten years.

A major King County treatment project called "Brightwater" provides wastewater treatment to a significant portion of southern Snohomish County and includes a capacity for wet weather flow of 36 mgd. A proposed expansion of Brightwater from 36 to 54 mgd would help serve the north and northeast portions of the King County portion of the plant's service area. This service area includes much of the areas served by the Alderwood, Cross Valley and Silver Lake Water and Sewer Districts. Another wastewater treatment plant has been constructed and is operational by the Alderwood Water & Wastewater District in the Picnic Point area. The Picnic Point Wastewater Treatment Plant has the capacity to treat 6.9 mgd of wet weather flows and serve the northwestern portion of the district. Completion of this treatment plant resulted in the lifting of the moratorium on sewer hookups that have been in effect in the Picnic Point area.

The Alderwood Water & Wastewater District has reported a capacity problem in the North Creek Basin Area. There is currently a lack of trunk sewer capacity due to growth. King County owns and operates three trunk sewer interceptors in Snohomish County: the Swamp Creek, North Creek and Bear Creek Interceptors. Alderwood worked with King County in 2008 and entered construction contracts to address capacity issues and build a new North Creek Interceptor. The construction contract was terminated and

the sewer line has not been completed. King County has re-evaluated the project and is constructing the new North Creek interceptor in 2015. The timing for completion of the new interceptor could result in future limitations being imposed on sewer connections in areas that flow to the existing North Creek interceptor.

King County reported significant sewer infiltration/inflow (overflow) events that occurred on November 19, 2012, December 1, 2012 and in January 2013 into the North Creek interceptor system. These overflow events resulted from undersized pipes that were not replaced as part of King County's North Creek Interceptor project plus deterioration of existing older pipes and manholes. Ecology was notified after the first two events. Ecology, Snohomish Health District, Alderwood Water & Wastewater and the City of Bothell were notified of the third overflow(s). This episode directly impacted a residence near 208<sup>th</sup> Street SW. Over 50,000 feet of sewer line was subsequently examined within the North Creek Interceptor project area from 228<sup>th</sup> Street SW to 164<sup>th</sup> Street SW. The inspection found infiltration/inflow issues in the North Creek Interceptor within Snohomish County occurred at several manholes that were repaired in the summer of 2013. Sewer line inspections, maintenance and repair, beginning in the Bothell area and extending north up to 164<sup>th</sup> Street SW continued through the summer of 2014. A fourth overflow was reported by King County in March 2014. This indicated that the repairs in summer 2013 provided some relief but that more work was needed. King County and Alderwood continue to work together to identify infiltration/inflow problems and to correct them.

Alderwood Water & Wastewater District also replaced Lift Station 21 in the vicinity of Swamp Creek due to poor mechanical condition with a new trunk line for sewage treatment in King County. This project was completed in 2014.

There have been significant improvements in the Lake Stevens wastewater system over the last three years. The most notable improvement has been the relocation of the main sewage treatment facility from its former location to an area outside the floodplain (east of the Sunnyside area). This project was completed and placed into service in 2012. The design of the new Treatment Plant was modeled after the processes within the Brightwater plant. Further, the Southwest Interceptor has been installed in 20<sup>th</sup> Street from east of Highway 9 to Highway 2, which is a vital to developing this economic development corridor for Lake Stevens.

There have been three moratoria in place in the Lake Stevens Sewer District; one near Lift Station 11 between 83<sup>rd</sup> Avenue NE and SR 9, the second at Lift station 7 in the area north of 4<sup>th</sup> St NE on the east side of Lake Stevens, and the third near Lift Station 2 near the southern tip of Lake Stevens. The moratorium for Lift Station 2 has been lifted for 74 units, and the District expects the Lift Station 11 moratorium to be lifted concurrent with anticipated growth by 2016.

No other outstanding district wastewater issues have been reported in the county at this time.

**CIP and LOS Linkage:** Each wastewater system comprehensive plan typically includes a description of the purveyor's system design standards. These standards usually affect the treatment and collection systems, including facilities for dealing with combined system overflows, where storm and sanitary wastewater are collected in combined sewer systems. They apply to facilities built by the district, as well as to facilities built by developers and other private parties that are dedicated to the district, or connected to the district's system. These standards define the LOS for the system.

Each comprehensive wastewater system plan also includes a capital improvement program. Most district system plans prepared over the past ten years have followed GMA guidelines and specifications although

special districts are not directly subject to the GMA. District plans are subject to review and/or approval by the counties and cities that they serve. These counties and cities are bound by the GMA and have effectively applied GMA planning standards to the review of these plans. Special districts that have prepared comprehensive wastewater plans since 1995 (and most system plans have been updated since that time) have generally incorporated the appropriate city and county land use specifications. Future wastewater system plan updates will be compared with new growth forecasts for the year 2035 adopted as part of the 2015 Comprehensive Plan Update.

Snohomish County has no indication that proposed funding sources for wastewater collection and treatment system projects identified in city and district plans will not be available to support those projects. However, the schedule for construction could slip on some of the proposed projects if grant funding or loans are not secured for certain projects within the smaller jurisdictions and districts. Accordingly, there is no reason to expect that any district or city will experience a probable funding shortfall that could jeopardize sanitary sewer service or achievement of the minimum service levels prescribed in its plan.

Snohomish County and the wastewater purveyors meet on a regular basis to discuss potential sewer infrastructure problems that could result from or impact future land use decisions.

## **Part 6.3c Fire Protection Services**

### ***Sufficiency of Capital Improvement Program***

Fire districts are not required by the Growth Management Act (GMA) to prepare long range plans. However, most fire districts use their annual budgeting process to anticipate and plan for any capital improvement needs. Construction of new fire stations is often funded by bonds approved by district residents which are retired through property tax revenues.

Physical infrastructure, basic operational requirements and standards for water supply systems, specifically fire flow is directly related to minimum levels of service standards for fire protection service. Each water system comprehensive plan includes a description of the purveyor's system design standards. Standards for fire flow are a primary determinant of pipe size and pipe looping in the distribution system as well as for the size and location of reservoirs. Overall water service standards are influenced heavily by fire insurance ratings and Department of Health (DOH) standards, although they are a matter of local choice. Actual fire flow standards, however, are established by county code and administered by the Fire Marshal's Office. They apply to facilities built by a special purpose water district as well as to facilities built by developers and other private parties that are dedicated to a water district or connected to a water district's system.

### ***Funding Adequacy***

Funding adequacy that maintains minimum LOS for fire protection services comes via water purveyors in Snohomish County. Each water purveyors' comprehensive system plan typically includes a six to ten year capital improvement program (CIP) that corresponds to the "financing plan" required by the GMA. The CIP is similar to those adopted by counties and cities – it identifies projects, costs, and funding sources to carry out the plan over the chosen time period.

Water purveyors, either municipal or water district, typically require private developers to fund the cost of pipes/distribution systems that deal with urban area fire flow. Storage facilities, which also effect fire flows and durations, are generally the responsibility of the purveyor. Revenue bonds are typically used to fund these and all other types of district projects not provided by private developers. Operating funds may also be used to fund smaller projects or capital replacement and maintenance programs for the distribution pipe system.

The most recent comprehensive water plans approved by DOH do not indicate any reason to expect that any district or city will experience a probable funding shortfall that could jeopardize achievement of minimum LOS standards for fire protection services.

### ***Adequacy of Regulatory Mechanisms***

The Snohomish County Fire Marshal's Office (FMO) provides safe, livable environments through inspections, investigations, and education. The FMO provides fire inspection and fire investigation services to unincorporated areas of the county and to other jurisdictions on contract basis. Snohomish County does not directly provide any fire suppression services. There are a total of twenty three fire districts within Snohomish County. Fire protection and emergency medical services are provided by either fire districts or municipal fire departments. All fire service providers within Snohomish County supply basic emergency medical service (EMS) and fire suppression services.

Snohomish County General Policy Plan – Goal CF 11 provides the basis for establishing fire service protection minimum LOS. ***“The minimum fire service LOS is the provision of sufficient fire flow in order to provide protection commensurate with planned intensities of future development adopted in the comprehensive plan. Fire flow standards shall be established by county development regulations.”***

Standards for fire flow are determined and enforced by the local fire marshal then implemented by the water purveyor. The practical basic operational requirements for fire protection service are from SCC 30.53A.514 - Fire protection water supply:

- 1) Written verification by the water purveyor of actual fire flow, calculated in accordance with appendix B of the IFC, shall be provided to the fire marshal for review and approval before final approval of any subdivision or short subdivision.
- 2) The developer shall provide a final certificate of water availability indicating that all hydrants have been installed, charged and are operational, before combustible construction of a single-family detached unit (SFDU) project. The hydrants shall provide a minimum 1,000 gpm for a 1-hour duration at 20 psi.

CIP and LOS Linkage: Each water system comprehensive plan includes a description of the purveyor’s system design standards. These standards address the design and performance of the system’s supply, transmission, and distribution components, including facilities for storage and pressure maintenance. See Part 6.3a of this section for more information about water supply comprehensive plans and CIPs.

### ***Statement of Assessment***

The 2015 Capital Facilities Plan identifies fire service as necessary to support *urban* development, and therefore a minimum level of service (LOS) has been established for fire service in urban areas. Adequate water system fire flow must be provided regardless of which fire district or municipality provides fire suppression service to an urban area. Fire flow and sprinkler requirements are established in the building and fire codes adopted by the county therefore, the minimum LOS is technically provided and maintained by water purveyors. None of the current comprehensive water plans report any difficulties meeting current fire flow standards.



## **Part 6.3d Electric Power Facilities**

### ***Sufficiency of Capital Improvement Program***

Snohomish County is served by the Snohomish County Public Utility District No. 1 (PUD) for its electric power needs. The PUD Charter requires that service be made available to all residential units and commercial establishments within Snohomish County and Camano Island. The PUD is a non-profit, community-owned and governed utility that provides electric distribution services. The PUD has an elected board of commissioners which sets policy. Since the PUD is a nonprofit, publicly owned utility, rates are based only on cost of service. The PUD is the largest publicly owned utility district in the Northwest and the 12th largest in the United States by electric customers served, with over 332,000 as of December 2014. The PUD is also the largest customer of the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) with approximately 6,644,750 megawatt-hour annual average customer forecasted sales for 2015.

The PUD electric system planning objectives are to: (1) anticipate and accommodate changing consumer energy needs; (2) provide continued operation and dependability of existing electric system assets; (3) ensure sufficient reliability and capacity and upgrades to meet future service needs; (4) comply with federal, state, and local regulations, and (5) modernize the electric system to be capable of providing real-time energy use information and integrating external system resources such as renewable distributed generation and energy efficiency initiatives.

The PUD provides a yearly Electric Facilities Plan summarizing capital expansions, upgrades, asset management plans, and operation/maintenance plans over the next seven years. This electric facility plan is used as the input to the annual financial budget process. Electric load forecasts and overall system impacts are assessed each year as part of the PUD capital plan process. The PUD facilities will be improved significantly between January 2015 and December 2021 to accommodate an expected 32,600 new customers. These improvements will include additional rights-of-way, substation sites, generation interconnections, and potential Smart Grid initiative projects. Snohomish County government comprehensive land use plan resources, Buildable Lands Reports, Growth Management Act assessments, and future development project Environmental Impact Statements are used to identify needed future electric transmission and distribution system expansions. The electric system expansion can be better achieved in a cost-effective manner with knowledge of long-range county growth expectations.

The PUD Electric Facilities Plan also includes system improvements to maintain reliability of service. Service reliability is greatly impacted by right-of-way maintenance practices (to avoid fallen trees), equipment failures, car/pole accidents, and the ability to reroute supply from different sources. Service reliability is also impacted by the dependability of sources of supply (BPA and others) and the layout of the transmission and distribution networks. The source of power supply for the PUD in 2014 was approximately 76% from BPA, 9% from PUD owned generation, and 15% from wind, other renewables and wholesale market purchases. As of this writing, the PUD had completed its most recent comprehensive Integrated Resource Plan in November 2013, which addresses future trends in the power supply and outlines a direction for the PUD to cost effectively manage power supply volatility risks such as more aggressive conservation measures and renewable generation to help mitigate the potential of a volatile supply situation.

### ***Funding Adequacy***

The PUD's 2015-2021 Electric System Capital Plan is divided into six categories with a total capital cost over the seven years of about \$832.1M. This represents estimated planned expenditures based on mean

growth projections. For the PUD, this \$832.1M also represents a minimum level of investment for infrastructure which will serve new population growth. These expenditures could increase or decrease depending on revised growth projections, or to meet current operating requirements.

About \$427.5M (51.4%) of the capital plan's funding is allocated to the "Electric Systems" category. The Electric System Capital Program (Program) category has decreased by 6.7% or \$30.6 million compared to the previous capital plan, due to a decrease in the number of projects in the 2015-2021 capital plan. This budget category includes major capital expansions, major upgrades, asset management and miscellaneous capital outlay. Further information about this Program follows:

- The electric system Major Expansions and Upgrades category accounts for about 30% (\$249.6 million) of the total Capital Plan, which represents 51.4% of the Electric System Capital Program category. The major expansion category includes planning, design, and construction for 19 electric system projects. Major expansion projects provide increased electric system capacity to meet expected load growth, which is projected to increase at a pace similar to the projected growth in customers.
- The remainder of the Electric System category is divided between the categories of "Asset Management" and "Capital Outlay," which support the operation and maintenance of the system.

About \$212.7M (25.6%) of the Capital Plan's funding is allocated to the category, "Customer Service". This category includes distribution line extensions, meters, transformers, and other improvements directly related to the population expansion of the service area and to the connection of new customers to the system. The plan also includes the District's Smart Grid Initiative. The Smart Grid projects account for approximately \$126.7M (15.2%) of the total PUD Electric System Capital Plan costs.

Funding for the PUD's capital plan is provided primarily from charges for service. Bonds can be issued against future revenues from rate charges to customers to raise the capital needed for major system upgrades and expansions such as new transmission lines and substations. Most of the "customer work" portion of the capital program is funded directly by the customer, whether it is distribution system expansion to serve a new subdivision or a new transformer to serve a new industrial customer. The PUD's capital funding sources are generally stable and reliable, although they can be impacted by the cost of purchasing outside power.

### ***Adequacy of Regulatory Mechanisms***

Snohomish County takes into account the availability of electrical service in its decision-making process for development proposals. Chapters 30.41A and 30.41B SCC specifically require proof of electrical availability before a final plat or short plat can be certified by the county. This requirement assures that adequate electrical system facilities are available or can be made available to any plat before lots are legally created and can be used for building purposes. A similar review of power availability occurs at the building permit stage for commercial and industrial, as well as residential development.

### ***Statement of Assessment***

The Snohomish County PUD charter requires that service be made available to all residential units and commercial establishments within Snohomish County and Camano Island. The PUD generates a portion of its needed electric power through three hydroelectric facilities in the Sultan area. It also purchases power from the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA), and on the open wholesale power market as required. The PUD periodically prepares a Long-Range 20-Year Capital Plan that identifies system

improvements necessary to meet the forecast demand for power. The most recent version of the plan was published in 2012, and covers the period from 2013-2032.

**Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) and Level of Service (LOS) Linkage:** The PUD electric system planning objectives are to: anticipate and accommodate changing consumer energy needs, provide continued operation and dependability for existing electric system assets, ensure sufficient reliability and capacity and upgrades to meet future service needs, comply with federal, state, and local regulations, and modernize the electric system to be capable of providing real-time energy use information, and integrating external system resources such as renewable distributed generation and energy efficiency initiatives. The PUD provides an annual Electric System Capital Plan summary outlining capital expansions, upgrades, and asset management plans and operation/maintenance plans for the next seven years. This electric facility plan is used as the input to the annual financial budget process. Electric consumer forecasts and overall system impacts are assessed each year as part of the PUD capital plan process. Electric power is also a capital facility that is defined as “necessary to support development” in the Snohomish County Capital Facilities Plan and, therefore, has a corresponding minimum LOS. The PUD has established a “minimum level of investment” as its standard. This standard is a minimum amount of funding that would be required over a seven year period to accommodate customer growth; that amount is \$832.1M (in estimated 2015 dollars). This amount is an estimate, assuming that more could actually be spent to service population growth.

*The Minimum Level of Investment Standards for the 2015-2021 plan is based on the following:*

1. The expenditures projected for the District’s Capital Plan for the next seven years include necessary support from the Distribution & Engineering Services Division and other District divisions. This Plan is updated annually.
2. The Capital Plan was developed using the “Final Projections of the Total Resident Population for the Growth Management Act Medium Series”. Planning for the electric system must be prudent and flexible in order to accommodate the growth forecast and to meet customer requests that vary yearly.
3. The system peak load for this plan has been normalized by temperature-adjusting the actual peak loads for average winter temperatures. The capacity of the electric system will continue to be increased in order to accommodate projected increases in number of customers and local area system load additions.
4. The process to determine infrastructure needs to meet projected loads involves matching substation and circuit loading data with the District’s small area load forecasts. The District’s small area load forecast is used to identify the timing and location of expected new residential and commercial load.
5. The electric system is planned so that it will be capable of adequate performance at peak load periods with any single electrical element out of service.
6. The Capital Plan includes system improvements over the next seven years to maintain the service reliability at an average of less than 80 minutes of sustained downtime per customer per year.
7. The District also publishes a 20-Year Capital Plan and a Horizon Plan, both of which use land-use data to estimate future loads, and determine the optimal infrastructure to reliably serve those loads. These plans are updated about every five years.

The PUD facilities will be expanded significantly between January 2015 to December 2021 to accommodate the expected growth of 32,600 customers, including additional rights-of-way and substation sites.

The PUD electric facilities plan includes system improvements that support efforts over the next seven years to maintain the service reliability. The PUD approved a comprehensive Integrated Resource Plan in November 2013 that addresses future trends in the power supply and outlines a direction for the PUD to cost effectively manage power supply volatility risks, including more aggressive conservation measures and renewable generation.

Unforeseen customer development and land use within Snohomish County, at times, impacts availability of substation sites and line rights-of-way and generally increases electric design and construction costs. The PUD does engage in capital planning and, historically, has been able to generate the fiscal resources necessary to implement its capital plan.

## **Part 6.3e Public Schools**

### ***Sufficiency of Capital Improvement Program***

Each school district's CFP includes a six-year financing plan (or CIP) as required by the GMA. The CIP is similar to those adopted by counties and cities – it identifies projects, costs, and funding sources. There are two primary sources of construction funds for public schools: local voter-approved bond issues based on property tax levies and state matching funds. These primary sources may be supplemented by other local funds such as those generated by the sale of assets and by impact fee collections. The schools' CFPs generally indicate whether a particular capital project is to be funded by the proceeds from an approved bond issue or by a future bond issue not yet approved by the voters. It will also indicate the state matching funds that are anticipated. Virtually all school CIPs are characterized by a degree of uncertainty, because voter approval of future bond issues cannot be assured.

The districts are required to meet minimum LOS standard, and can generally do so as long as the combination of portable classrooms and permanent school facilities can accommodate all students in classes and the average class size is under the maximum allowed in the districts capital facilities plan. Each school district may establish a different methodology for determining LOS and does so in the individual CFPs. The CFPs are updated every other year pursuant to Snohomish County requirements to establish school impact fees. The county's review and adoption process for the school CFPs every other year constitutes a regular programmed reassessment of this particular component of the comprehensive plan.

The state's practices in allocating its matching construction funds require school districts to demonstrate that "un-housed" students will justify a new school or a school addition before it will approve those funds. This practice is in direct conflict with the GMA directives for public facilities and results in school CIPs that routinely show construction projects lagging behind the demand for space. This often requires districts to undergo a short-term decline in LOS before a new capacity-expanding project comes on line.

The school districts are currently operating based on the 2014-2019 CFPs adopted by Snohomish County in November 2014. The county's review and adoption process of the school district's CFPs constitutes a regular programmed reassessment of this particular component of the comprehensive plan.

### ***Funding Adequacy***

Snohomish County school districts, in the last ten years, have been generally successful in passing bond measures needed to fund school construction projects. The Everett School District expressed concern in its 2014-2019 CFP, regarding the recent failure of a proposed \$259.4 million dollar bond issue. The source of the district's concern is the need to construct new facilities and additions in order to meet new growth in student enrollment.

Bond failures remain a long-term concern for many school districts throughout the county due to the possibility of enrollment exceeding permanent school capacity – this is true even in districts that have seen overall enrollment growth slow in recent years, but may be experiencing substantial enrollment growth in certain geographic areas.

Most of the school district enrollment projections in the 2014-2019 CFPs do not project significant increases from those projected in the 2012-2017 CFPs. This fact is evidenced by patterns in housing occupancy (student generation rates) in multi-family and single family dwellings.

Chapter 30.66C SCC is the development regulation which provides for the payment of school impact fees by builders of new residential development. Payment of the impact fee is a requirement of building permit approval and is collected by Snohomish County at the building permit application stage. Impact fees alone cannot provide sufficient revenue to construct new schools; however, they are an important element of the funding picture. Fee revenues are typically used by the districts to buy and install portable classrooms, to buy sites for future schools, or to supplement the construction budget for classroom additions or similar capital projects.

### ***Adequacy of Regulatory Mechanisms***

Snohomish County school districts prepare GMA-compliant capital facilities plans and submit them for review and adoption by the county every two years. They then undertake construction projects from these plans. School CFPs also provide the technical and legal basis for the calculation and imposition of school impact fees, which Snohomish County collects from residential developments within unincorporated areas under the authority of Chapter 30.66C SCC.

Schools are not a “concurrency facility” within the county’s GMA Comprehensive Plan, so there is no concurrency management system for schools in Chapter 30.66C SCC as there is for transportation in Chapter 30.66B SCC. However, the county does provide school districts the opportunity to comment on residential development proposals within their district boundaries as a part of the county’s development-application review process. State statute (RCW 58.17.110) directs local authorities to review plat applications to see that a variety of public facilities have adequate provisions including schools and walkways to ensure safe walking conditions for school children. This creates an opportunity – either through the State Environmental Policy Act review - or as part of the development approval process – to secure from the development additional off-site facilities such as bus pullouts or walkways that assist the schools in achieving their mission.

### ***Statement of Assessment***

CIP and LOS Linkage: Each school district establishes LOS standards for public schools in its CFP. These standards can address such things as building construction, maximum class size, optimum school capacity and the use of portable classrooms. Some standards are set by the state and are generally uniform across the state. Others are subject to local discretion and may vary widely from district to district. Each school CFP includes a description of the district’s program related educational standards that relate to school capacity. These standards typically include a maximum average classroom size, which is a part of the district’s LOS standard. Most Snohomish County school districts would like to house all students in permanent classrooms. However, the districts also recognize the need for portable classrooms to provide interim school capacity while permanent capacity is being designed and completed – particularly during periods of high enrollment growth. Most district plans reflect the continued use of portable classrooms. A district’s minimum acceptable LOS is, in many cases, expressed as a certain maximum average class size for basic elementary, middle, and high school classes.

The six-year CIP within each district’s plan typically includes a mix of new permanent school facilities and the installation of new or relocated portable classrooms. If carrying out the CIP results in fewer numbers or a smaller percentage of students housed within portables, the district is progressing towards its preferred goal of housing all students in permanent school facilities. The district would still meet its minimum LOS standard as long as a combination of portable classrooms and permanent school facilities can accommodate all students and maintain average class sizes less than the maximum average size (minimum LOS). The state’s practice of matching construction funds requires school districts to

demonstrate that “un-housed” students will justify a new school or a school addition before it will consider the district eligible for these funds. This results in school CIPs that regularly show construction projects lagging behind the demand for space. This generally requires districts to undergo a short-term increase in “un-housed” students or decrease in LOS before a new construction project is completed. However, if a district is able to complete its construction projects according to the planned timetable, it will often moderately reduce the percentage of students in portable classrooms.

The school districts, individually and collectively, appear to be implementing their CFPs/CIPs adequately. All of the school districts have achieved their minimum levels of service based on the information submitted in their 2014-2019 CFPs. The numbers on the table in section 7d represent school LOS for 2013.

## **SECTION VII: STATEMENT OF ASSESSMENT**

### **MINIMUM LEVEL OF SERVICE REPORTS**

The following information summarizes minimum LOS status for Surface Water Management (SWM), Electric Power, Roads (Transportation) and Public Schools. The information directly corresponds to information in the particular “Statement of Assessment” text sections. There is no specific minimum LOS information currently available for Public Water Supply and Public Wastewater Collection and Treatment Systems, but Snohomish County meets directly with the sewer and water purveyors twice a year to discuss infrastructure issues. The purveyors are also now providing annual reports documenting capacity and/or service problems. These reports include documentation of any Snohomish County land use decisions that may contribute to or cause service, capacity, or financial problems.

#### ***General Resource Documents***

Related resource documents are available from the Department of Planning and Development Services (PDS) and include the following:

- 1994-1999 (and to 2013) Capital Facility Requirements by Henderson/Young & Co.
- School capital facility plans for each school district
- Water and sewer system plans from individual districts and cities
- PUD electric system plan and capital improvement program
- Utility Inventory Report (summary report prepared by PDS)
- Documents of the county’s GMA Comprehensive Plan, including the General Policy Plan, the Capital Facilities Plan, the Transportation Element, and the Parks and Recreation Element

Documents available from the Department of Public Works include:

- Transportation Needs Reports (TNR)
- Concurrency Reports
- Transportation Improvement Program (TIP)

### **7a – Minimum Levels of Investment Report 2015**

Minimum LOS for Surface Water Management and Electric Power is expressed in terms of “minimum level of investment” in infrastructure over time, and is summarized in the following table.

<b>Capital Facility</b>	<b>Minimum Level of Investment Standard</b>	<b>Actual Level of Projected Investment</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Surface Water Management	\$8.35 million should be invested over a 6- year period	\$93.9 million between 2016 and 2021	The majority of funding is currently geographically constrained. The 2016-2021 CIP assumes that a service area expansion and the UGA surcharge extension are approved by the County Council in 2015.
Electric Power	\$826.8 million should be invested over a seven year period	\$826.8 million between 2014 and 2020	This is based on current population projections. If an unexpected decline in growth were to occur, the investment would decrease accordingly. Funds Provided by Snohomish PUD.



## 7b – Roads/Transportation Level of Service Report

The annual concurrency report summarizes the level-of-service (LOS) of Snohomish County's arterial road system and the strategies by the Department of Public Works to remedy LOS deficiencies. This report addresses level of service on county arterials from April 1, 2014 to March 31, 2015.

### *Concurrency Management System*

A review of Snohomish County's concurrency management system is available on the county's web site. The web site includes the current 2015 concurrency report, previous concurrency reports, and many other documents related to the county's traffic mitigation and concurrency regulations. The internet address is as follows:

<http://snohomishcountywa.gov/888/Traffic-Mitigation-Concurrency>

### *Arterial Unit Status Definitions*

#### **Arterial Units in Arrears (AUIA)**

Snohomish County Code defines an Arterial Unit in Arrears (AUIA) as any arterial unit operating, or within six years forecast to operate, below the adopted LOS standard, unless a financial commitment is in place for improvements (or strategies) to remedy the deficiency within six years. The LOS for the urban area is LOS F and in the rural area is LOS D.

#### **Arterial Units at Ultimate Capacity**

SCC 30.66B.110(1) states, "When the county council determines that excessive expenditure of public funds is not warranted for the purpose of maintaining adopted LOS standards on an arterial unit (AU), the county council may designate, by motion, such arterial unit as being at ultimate capacity. Improvements needed to address operational and safety issues must be identified in conjunction with such ultimate capacity designation."

#### **Arterial Units at Risk of Falling into Arrears**

Arterial units that are close to being deficient (i.e., 1-2 mph above LOS F urban or LOS D rural) are considered to be at risk of falling into arrears. For arterial units meeting these criteria, DPW monitors the units with travel time and delay studies conducted on an annual basis.

### *Summary of Arterial Units in Arrears, at Ultimate Capacity and At Risk*

<b>Status of Arterial Units</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
Arterial Units in Arrears	0	0
Arterial Units at Ultimate Capacity	3	3
Arterial Units at Risk of Falling into Arrears	13 <sup>1</sup>	5 <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The actual physical number of AU's At Risk in 2014 is 11 because two of these AU's are on the border of two TSA's and are given a separate AU number for each TSA and thus is counted as 4 arterial units.

**Summary of Level-of-Service (LOS) Status**

Below is a summary of the current and past LOS status of arterial units:

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	% of 2015 AU/s to Total AU/s
LOS above screening level <sup>3</sup>	236	240	241	239	235	227	86%
LOS below screening level <sup>3</sup>	34	31	29	28	32	37	14%
<b>Total number of arterial units</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Breakout of arterial units below screening level</b>							
Monitoring level <sup>3</sup>	11	11	10	14	12	20	54%
Operational Analysis level <sup>4</sup>	17	17	16	11	17	14	38%
Arterial Units in Arrears	3	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Ultimate Capacity Arterials	3	3	3	3	3	3	8%
<b>Total below screening level</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>100%</b>

<sup>2</sup> The actual physical number of AU's At Risk in 2015 is 3 because two of these AU's are on the border of two TSA's and are given a separate AU number for each TSA and thus is counted as 4 arterial units.

<sup>3</sup> Arterial units above the screening level are those clearly passing the LOS test. Below the screening level, as congestion increases, the level of analysis typically goes from monitoring to operational analysis which determines if the arterial unit is in arrears.

<sup>4</sup> See Table 4 "Status of Arterial Units Compared with Prior Year" for more detailed information for all arterial units at this level.

## 7c – Parks and Recreation Level of Service Report

MINIMUM LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARD (stated in 2015 CFP):

Summary Capacity Measure	Unit	Minimum Standard (Population per Unit)
Active Recreation Facilities*	Number	3,250
Passive Recreation Facilities**	Number	3,650
Regional Trail	Open Miles	8,750
Waterfront	Mile	11,500
Campsites	Number	1,050
Parking Spaces	Number	120

\*Active Recreation Facilities include: ballfields, sport courts, playgrounds, skate parks, boat launches, mountain biking skills courses, equestrian facilities, racetracks and swimming pools.

\*\*Passive Recreation Facilities include: shelters, off-leash dog areas, miles of walking trails (in a park), community gardens and amphitheaters.

REPORTED LOS:

Summary Capacity Measure	Minimum Standard (Population per Unit)	2015 LOS
Active Recreation Facilities	3,250	3,145
Passive Recreation Facilities	3,650	3,426
Regional Trail	8,750	8,691
Waterfront	11,500	10,131
Campsites	1,050	1,048
Parking Spaces	120	110

ACTIONS REQUIRED: None

COMMENTS: Parks level-of-service is calculated by dividing the number of residents within unincorporated Snohomish County by the number amenities provided within each of the identified measures. Population figures used for calculation are from the State Office of Financial Management (OFM). Parks is on track to continue meeting the defined LOS for park land and facilities.

**7d – Public Schools Level of Service Report**

School District*						
LOS Standard	<b>MINIMUM LOS# Elementary</b>	<b>CURRENT LOS Elementary</b>	<b>MINIMUM LOS Middle</b>	<b>CURRENT LOS Middle</b>	<b>MINIMUM LOS High</b>	<b>CURRENT LOS High</b>
Edmonds No.15	14,352 **	10,631	4,310 **	2,997	8,599 **	6,680
Maximum number of students the district will accommodate						
Everett No.2	KG=25 G1-5=27	KG=22.8 G1-5=25.7	31	24.4	35	26.2
Maximum average class size						
Lake Stevens No.4	25 K-5	< 25 21% K-5	28 G6-7, 8-9	<28 7.5% G6-7, 8-9	31 G6-12	< 31 16% G6-12
Maximum class size in a majority of classrooms x > 50%	155 classrooms	32/155 classrooms	501 classrooms	38/501 classrooms	324 classrooms	53/324 classrooms
Lakewood No.306	26	22	28	25	30	28
Maximum average class size						
Marysville No.25	29	20.25	32	21.6	34	22.2
Maximum average class size						
Monroe No.103	2,092 FTE ** in all class rooms	1,974 FTE ** K-4 grades	N/A	N/A	4,868 FTE ** in all classrooms	4,252 FTE
Maximum class size in a majority of classrooms x > 50%	K-4 grades	K-4 grades			5-12 grades	
Mukilteo No.6	8,562 **	6,523 **	4,996	3,392	5,645 **	4,295
Maximum number of students the district will accommodate						
Northshore No.417	23.4	19.5	26.2	20.3	25.3	20.6
Maximum average class size						
Snohomish No.203	35	24.44	35	27	40 G9-12	32
Maximum average class size						
Sultan No.311	K-3 =22 G4-5 =28	K-3 = 21 G4-5 =22	30	25	32	24
Maximum average class size						

\* Information on this table is only for school districts that participate in the county's impact fee program and submit capital facility plans.

\*\* Maximum enrollment that can be accommodated in existing facilities

## **SECTION VIII: HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING**

### **8a – Summary Report 2015**

#### ***Introduction***

Snohomish County and a partnership of local communities, tribes and districts have since 2005 maintained a hazard mitigation plan to reduce future loss of life and destruction of property resulting from disasters. Hazard mitigation is the identification and implementation of long and short-term strategies to reduce loss of life and/or alleviate personal injury and property damage resulting from natural or manmade (technical) disasters. Virtually all the county's capital facilities are susceptible to some type of disaster. Minimizing or reducing the impact of disasters on capital facilities is an intrinsic goal of hazard mitigation planning. This is a primary reason why hazard mitigation is included in the capital facilities plan (CFP).

Snohomish County consistently ranks among the highest number of repetitive flood loss counties in FEMA Region X. The county and a planning partnership of over 30 municipalities, tribes and special purpose districts within the county boundaries embraced the concept of the Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) and prepared a multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plan. The planning area boundary is the Snohomish County boundary. An inventory of the numbers and types of structures was developed using county assessor's data and GIS applications. Snohomish County's Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) assessed hazard risk, identified impacts, surveyed planning policy and development trends, and identified a list of potential projects and activities that can mitigate the impacts of hazards before they occur.

#### ***Funding Source(s)/Adequacy***

The projects listed in the HMP are pre-identified based on the hazard assessment and input from the participating planning partners and members of the public. These projects are not necessarily part of a work program or improvement plan. The risk reduction projects are individually assessed using a mitigation priority strategy and ranked high, medium or low based on benefits conferred on the county (or implementing jurisdiction), whether the benefits exceed the costs, whether the project is grant eligible, or whether they are able to be funded under existing programs or budgets.

Thirty-eight overarching mitigation actions were identified at the county level; some with multiple, discrete projects listed under them. These potential projects were further identified as having secured funding or not, and a timeline for implementation (within five years or greater than five years). This level of financial analysis is as far as can be accomplished for potential projects that may or may not have recognized and secured funding. When a project becomes an implementation reality, a further analysis of funding mechanisms (existing budget, grant funds, leveraged project, etc.) would take place.

#### ***Regulatory Mechanisms Summary***

The HMP is not a regulatory plan and it is not a federal or state mandate. However, in order to compete for mitigation grant funds from the federal government to pay for risk reduction projects, a FEMA-approved hazard mitigation plan must be in effect per the federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA2K). These plans are updated, reviewed by FEMA and locally adopted every five years. The DMA2K emphasizes the importance of community hazard mitigation planning before disasters occur and encourages state and local authorities to work together on pre-disaster planning. Snohomish County developed its first Hazard Mitigation Plan in 2005 according to the requirements of the DMA2K and Chapter 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations (44CFR). It was approved by the Federal Emergency

Management Agency's (FEMA) Region X in 2005, and locally adopted that same year. It was updated in 2010, updated again in 2015 and is currently nearing local adoption during September 2015.

***CIP Linkage to Hazard Mitigation Planning***

Hazard mitigation planning and emergency management is not a capital facility or utility that is necessary to support development. However, implementing risk reduction projects ahead of a disaster can minimize the financial burden on the county for disaster impacts when they do occur. The 2015 HMP identifies and assesses climate change as a gradually manifesting hazard facing Snohomish County. Building resilience into capital facilities or implementing risk reduction projects on existing capital facilities can strengthen the ability of such facilities to bounce back after disasters, especially as climate change effects hazards over time. Indicators over the next 35 to 65 years include increasing severity and frequency of flooding, loss of snowpack in the high Cascades and driving hotter, drier summers that begin earlier thereby increasing wildfire hazards. Implementing risk reduction projects enables capital facilities to better withstand disaster impacts when they do occur, thereby reducing the cost of damages. Factoring in hazard information as new capital facilities are constructed makes financial sense and can alleviate disaster impact costs and reduce time out of service.